



Scope and Sequence:

المفردات اللغوية Vo cabulary	Life stages: baby, toddler, child, teenager, as Inherited traits: adapt, behave, characterist newborn, offspring, organism, species, surv Plants: bulb, cell, pollen grains, reproduce, se	tics, inherit, litter, ival, trait
Language 4.31	- I used to have long hair, but now it's shor - I didn't use to be able to ride a bike, but	
Reading الفراءة	 A text about identical twins; a text about about plant and animal adaptations 	animal families; a text
الصوتيّات Phonics	ew: new u-e: used	ue: blue
المهارات الحيانية Life skills	- Critical thinking	- Empathy
Values القبع	- Appreciation of science	- Curiosity
Issues and challenges القضايا والتدبيات	- Environmental responsibility	
Integrated cross-curriculum topics الكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Science: inherited traits, animal babies - Adaptation in animals and in plants -	Reproduction in plants

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3)/ Second Term



4 State of the said



 \triangle Listen, point and say.





nephew ابن (الأخ / الأخت)



Family الأسرة



brother أخ



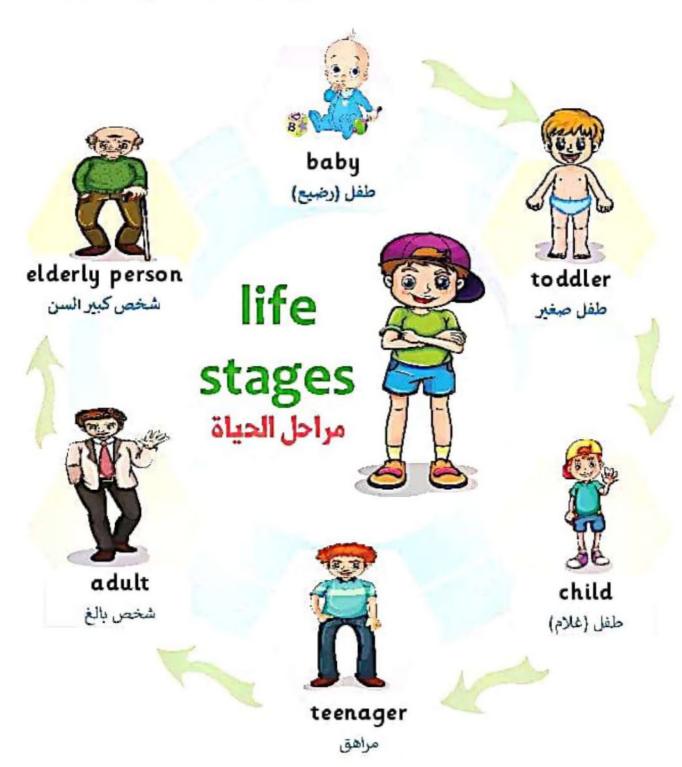
أولاد (العم/ الخال)



sister أخت

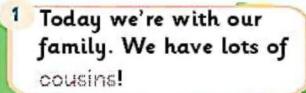
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🚨 Listen, point and say.



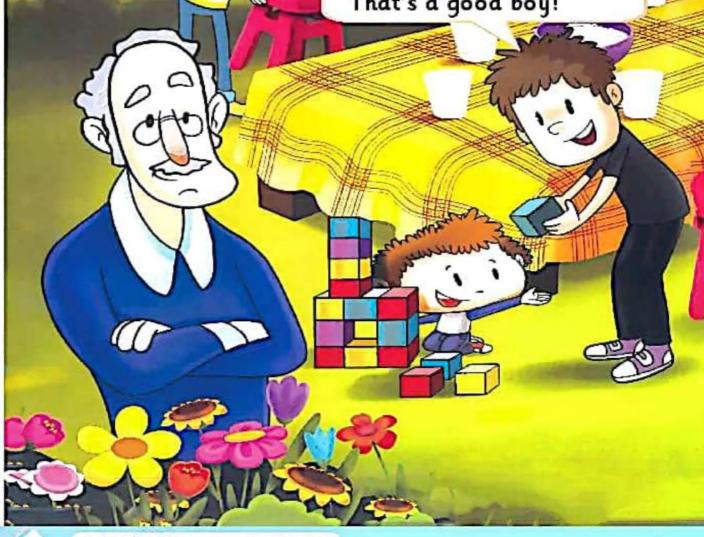


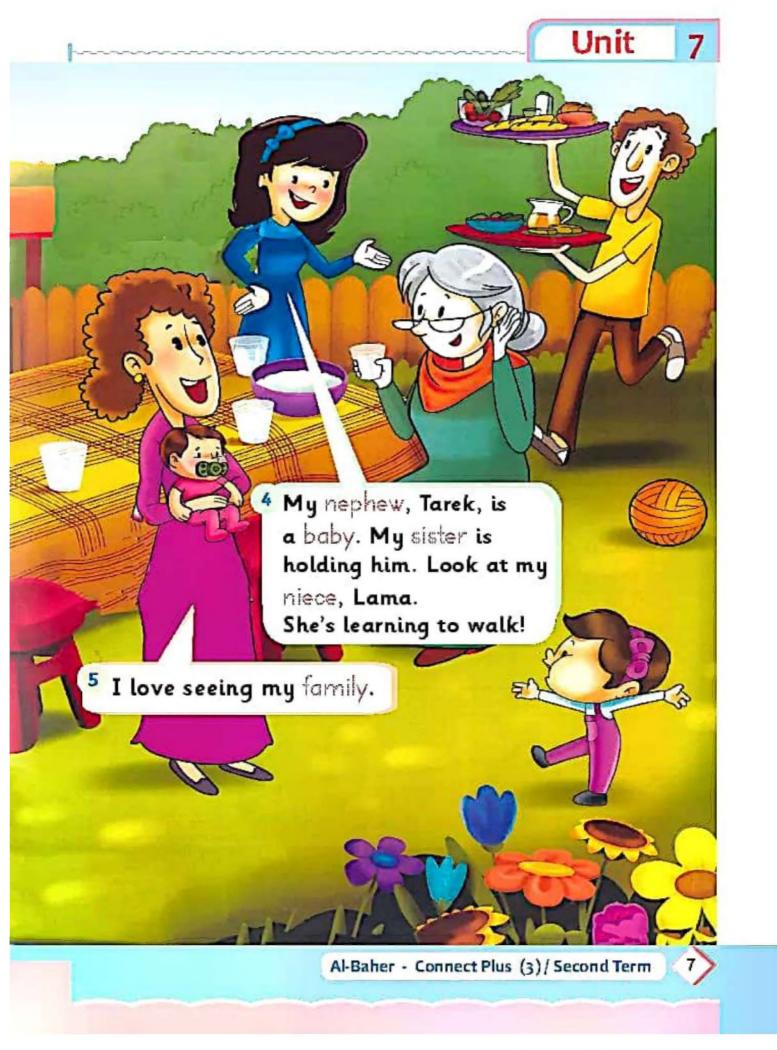
A Look, listen and trace.



Amir is 13. He's a teenager. He's helping his brother Adam.







Read, trace and answer.



Who om I?



I can't walk or talk but I sleep a lot and I like playing.

baby



I'm learning a lot about the world, and I'm learning to walk.



I go to school and I play with my friends. I'm taller than I was last year.



I go to school and I help my parents. I'm thinking about what I want to do after school.



I can walk, run, jump and swim. I go to work and look after my family.



I used to work, but now I don't. I like being with my family. I look after them and they look after me!

Read and trace.

What is good about each of the life stages?

ما هي مميزات كل مرحلة عمرية؟



Being a toddler is fun because you are learning a lot and you play lots of games.

مرحلة تعلم المشي و الكلام ممتعة لأنك تتعلم الكثير وتلعب الكثير من الألعاب.

Being an elderly person is good because you know a lot of things. مرحلة الشيخوخة جيدة لأنك تعرف الكثير من الأشياء



Activities





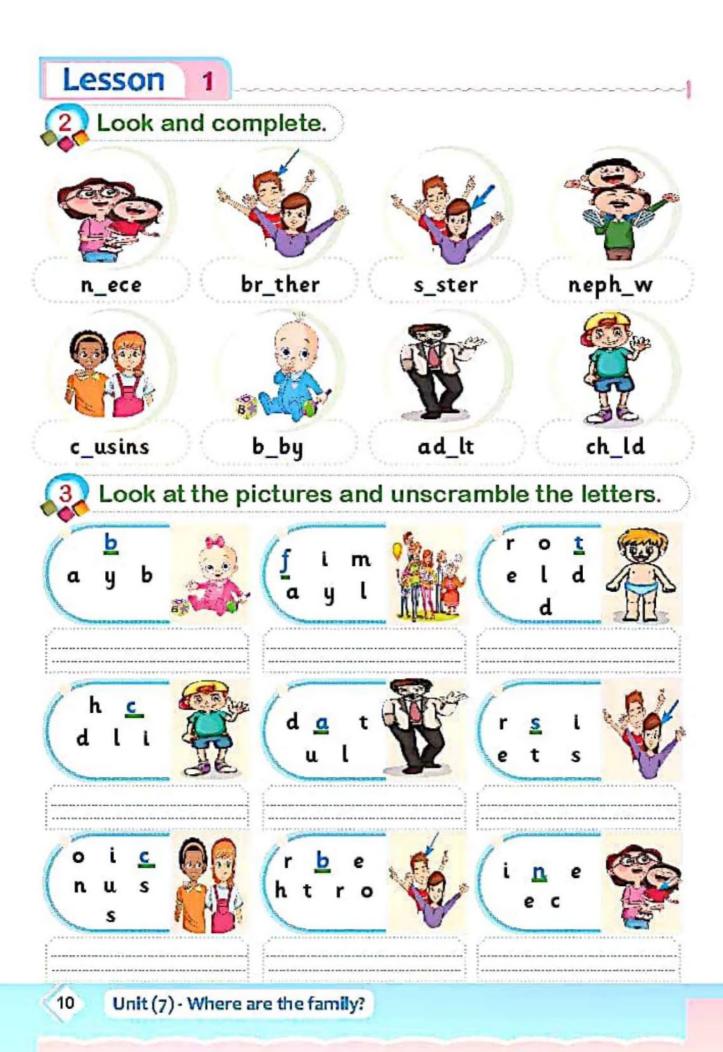


- 1 nephew
- 2 niece
- 3 adult
- 4 elderly person





Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term





Look at the pictures and complete with:

baby - toddler - child





A is learning to walk.

Read and match.

- 1) We're with
- 2) A toddler is
- 3) A baby can't
- 4) An adult
- 1- (
- 2- (

- a) walk or talk.
- b) goes to work.
- c) our family.
- d) learning to walk.
-) 3- (
- 4- (
-)

6 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 He ('s –'re 'm) a teenager.
- 2 She is my (nephew brother niece).
- 3 He is my (niece nephew sister).
- 4 A/An (child baby elderly person) used to go to work, but now he doesn't.
- 5 A (baby child teenager) can't walk or talk.



The Present Simple



Form

(I / We / You / They/ A plural noun) + inf.

e.g. I usually go to school on Mondays.



(He / She / It / A singular noun) + verb+(s/es/ies)
e.g. He usually goes to school on Mondays.

Usage

To express habits.

Keywords

always	دائما	never	أبدًا	sometimes	أحياثا
usually	عادة	often	غالبًا	every (day,)	کل

e.g. She usually helps her parents at the weekend.



Negative

(I / We/ You / They/ A plural noun) + don't + inf. e.g. I don't go to school on Fridays.

(He / She / It / A singular noun) + doesn't + inf.
e.g. He doesn't help his parents.

(Yes / No) questions

Do + (I / we / you / they / a plural noun) + inf. ...?

e.g. Do they go to school on Mondays?

U- Yes, they do.

8- No, they don't.

Does + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + inf.?

e.g. Does she help her parents?

O- Yes, she does. O- No, she doesn't.



Wh-questions

Q.W. + (do / does) + subject (فاعل) + inf. ...?

e.g. What do you usually do on Mondays?

I usually go to school on Mondays.

e.g. Where does she live? - She lives in Cairo.

Practice

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I (go goes going) to school every Tuesday.
- 2 He usually (go goes going) to school on Mondays.
- 3 They always (help helping helps) their parents.
- We (don't doesn't isn't) go to school on Fridays.
- 5 (Do Does Is) she go to school on Fridays?
- 6 What (do does is) he do?.

The Past Simple

Form

The second form of the verb

Regular verbs: (inf. + (d / ed / ied) visit -> visited

Irregular verbs: go → went see → saw

Usage To express an action that started and finished in the past.

Keywords

yesterday أمس last (year,) الماضية (السنة/) الماضية in the past

e.g. Last year I learned to swim.



Negative

Subject + didn't + inf.

e.g. I didn't go to school yesterday.

(Yes / No) questions

Did + subject + inf.?

e.g. Did you learn to swim?

U- Yes, I did.

8- No, I didn't.

Wh- questions

Q.W. + did + subject + inf. ...?

e.g. What did you do last summer?

Practice



Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I (visit visited visits) my grandparents last month.
- What (do does did) you do last summer?
- 3 She (don't didn't isn't) learn to swim.
- 4 (Do Does Did) they help their parents yesterday?
- 5 She helped her mother (now usually yesterday).

The Present Continuous

Form

e.g. Today I'm riding my bike to school.

e.g. My little sister is learning to read.



Usage

To express an action that is happening now.

Keywords

now	الآن	Look!	انظر!	
Listen!	استمع!	today	اليوم	

e.g. Listen! She is singing.

Lesson 2

Negative

Subject + (am / is / are) + not + (v.+ing)....

e.g. He isn't riding his bike.

e.g. They aren't learning to swim.

(Yes / No) questions



e.g. Is she learning to ride a bike?

O- Yes, she is.

8- No, she isn't.

Wh-questions

Q.W. + (is / are) + subject + (v.+ing)....? e.g. What is she doing?

Practice Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 She is (learn learned learning) to read.
- 2 Today I ('m riding ride rides) my bike.
- 3 What (is am are) you doing?
- 4 Is he (paint painting paints) a picture?
- 5 What are (he she they) doing?
 - 16 Unit (7) Where are the family?

The Present Perfect

Form

(I / We / You / They / A plural noun) + have + P.P. ...
e.g. I've climbed a mountain.

(He / She / It / A singular noun) + has + P.P. ... e.g. He has painted a picture.

Usage

To express an action that happened in the past but it has an effect in the present.

Keywords

already	بالفعل	just	حالًا / تؤا
ever	من قبل	never	أبدًا

e.g. They have just visited their grandparents.

Negative

Subject + (have/has) + not + P.P.

e.g. I haven't climbed a mountain before.

e.g. He hasn't painted a picture.



Lesson 2

(Yes / No) questions

e.g. Have you painted a picture?

@- Yes, I have.

8- No, I haven't.

e.g. Has he climbed a mountain?

🙂 - Yes, he has.

8- No, he hasn't.



Wh-questions

e.g. How long have you learned English?

Practice



Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I (has have am) never climbed a mountain.
- 2 He has (paint painting painted) a picture of you.
- 3 How long (has have are) you learned English for?
- 4 We have (live lives lived) in this house all my life.
- 5 (Has Have Is) she climbed a mountain?
- 6 Have (he she they) ever seen a snake?
- 7 What (has is have) she eaten?
- 8 I've (just now ever) visited my friend.
 - 18 Unit (7) Where are the family?



I go to school every day. (He)

He goes to school every day.

2 She plays tennis. (doesn't)

She doesn't play tennis.

3 They visit their grandparents on Fridays. (What?)

→ What do they do on Fridays?

4 Last year I learned to swim. (not)

Last year I didn't learn to swim.

5 Yes, she visited her grandparents. (Did...?)

Did she visit her grandparents?

6 My sister is learning to read. (not)

My sister isn't learning to read.

7 I'm riding my bike to the park. (What...?)

→ What are you doing?

8 I have painted a picture of you. (not)

➡I have not painted a picture of you.

9 We have learned English for six years. (How long?)

How long have you learned English for?

10 I have climbed a mountain. (She)

She has climbed a mountain.

Activities

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Ali (go goes going) to school on Mondays.
- 2 I (watch watches watching) TV every day.
- 3 Sara (help helps helping) her mother at the weekend.
- 4 I usually (visit visits visited) my grandparents on Fridays.
- 5 What (do does are) you usually do on Mondays?
- 6 Last year Toka (learned learn has learned) to swim.
- 7 Yesterday we (don't doesn't didn't) visit our uncle.
- 8 I (don't didn't doesn't) use my computer yesterday.
- 9 What (do does did) you do last summer?
- 10 Fareeda didn't (help helped helps) her mother.
- 11 My child is (learns learned learning) to read.
- 12 Today they (is riding are riding rides) their bikes.
- 13 What are you (do does doing) now?
- 14 He (am is are) going to the zoo.
- 15 What (has is does) he doing now?
- 16 We (has have are) lived in this house for two years.
- 17 I've (painting paint painted) a picture of you.
- 18 They have (every never now) climbed a mountain before.
- 19 How long have you (learn learning learned) English for?
- 20 (Yesterday Now Today) I visited my grandmother.
 - 20 Unit (7) Where are the family?

Rewrite using the word(s) between brackets.

1	I help my parents at the weekend.	(not)
2	He plays football on Fridays.	(What?)
3	She goes to school on Mondays.	(We)
4	Heba lives in this house.	(doesn't)
5	I watched TV yesterday.	(not)
6	I learn to swim.	(Last year)
7	They helped their parents yesterday.	(What?)
8	Yes, we learned to read.	(Did?)
9	My brother plays football every day.	(now)
10	She is riding a bike today.	(not)
11	I'm painting a picture now.	(What?)
12	They are learning English now.	(Toka)
13	We have lived in Cairo.	(not)
14	I've painted a picture of you.	(He)
15	We have lived here for two years.	(How long?



Review of "used to"



Subject + used to + inf.

She used to have short curly hair.



Usage

🗖 To express a past habit that doesn't happen now.

Negative

Subject + didn't + use to + inf.



I didn't use to be able to cook.

Read and trace.

In the past



glasses.



- Talia didn't use to be able to catch a ball.
- Talia used to have short curly hair.

Now



- Now she wears glasses.
- Now she can play tennis.
- Now she has long hair.



1 He used to ride a bike.

(didn't)

- He didn't use to ride a bike.
- 2 Sara didn't use to have short hair.
- (used to)

- Sara used to have long hair.
- 3 She used to play tennis.

(not)

- She didn't use to play tennis.
- 4 I didn't use to be tall.

(short)

" I used to be short.

Activities

1 Choose the correct word(s).

- I didn't (use used using) to be able to ride a bike.
- 2 He (use used using) to have short hair.
- 3 Sara used to (be was are) able to cook.
- 4 Talia (doesn't didn't don't) use to wear glasses.
- 5 Toka used to (has have had) short curly hair.
- 6 Ali didn't use to (wear wears wearing) glasses.
- 7 I (am not doesn't didn't) use to have long hair.
- 8 They didn't use to (play plays playing) tennis.
- 9 I used to (make makes making) cakes.
- 10 Omar used (to in on) have short hair.

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1 I used to ride a bike. (didn't)

2 She doesn't wear glasses. (used to)

Ali used to catch the ball. (not)

4 Toka used to have long hair. (didn't)

Ali didn't use to be sad. (happy)

Activities

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I didn't (use used using) to be able to ride a bike,
- 2 He (use used using) to have short hair.
- 3 Sara used to (be was are) able to cook.
- 4 Talia (doesn't didn't don't) use to wear glasses.
- 5 Toka used to (has have had) short curly hair.
- 6 Ali didn't use to (wear wears wearing) glasses.
- 7 I (am not doesn't didn't) use to have long hair.
- 8 They didn't use to (play plays playing) tennis.
- 9 I used to (make makes making) cakes.
- 10 Omar used (to in on) have short hair.
- Rewrite using the word(s) between brackets.
- 1 I used to ride a bike. (didn't)
- 2 She doesn't wear glasses. (used to)
- 3 Ali used to catch the ball. (not)
- 4 Toka used to have long hair. (didn't)
- 5 Ali didn't use to be sad. (happy)



عدا تروماه المعالم ۱۳۷۰ و ۱۳۱۱ بالله العادادي. عدا تا روماه المعادا ۱۲۰ و المدال العادادي

.1135-



🖨 Listen and repeat. Then read.



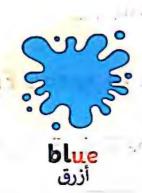


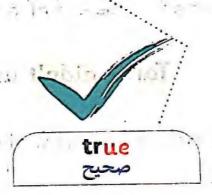


jewels ياقوت



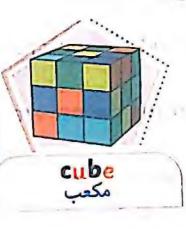


















J<mark>une</mark> پونیو



Read and trace.



I have a new pen.



I used to have short hair.



Dad has a hie car.



The shop had read, blue jewels in June.



It's true! I used to play the flute.



We use a period at the end of a sentence.

نضع النقطة في نهاية الجملة.



Tarek didn't use to speak English.

We use an exclamation mark at the end of a surprising sentence. نضع علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة تفيد الدهشة .



That was an amazing game!

We use a question mark at the end of a question. نضع علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال.



What do you usually do on weekends?

We use commas in a list and to connect two sentences. نستخدم الفاحلة السفلى في الفصل بين أشياء في قائمة وربط جملتين.

I like reading books, watching TV and playing with my brother.

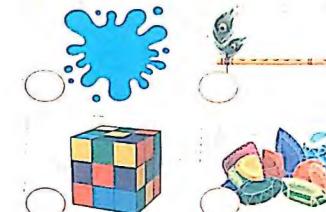


Activities



Look and number.

- 1 jewels
- 2 cube
- 3 blue
- 4 flute





Look and complete.



n



bl_ _



j_ _els



J_n_



 $fl_t_$



gl___



tr___



c_b_



Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

f

l o



e w

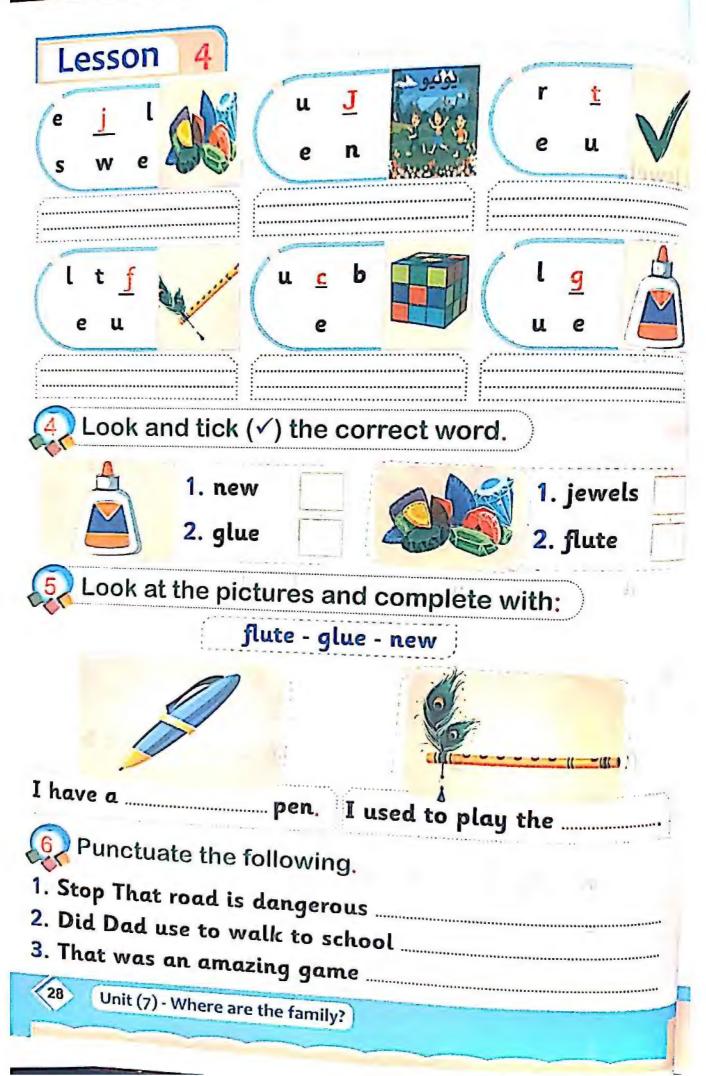
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CINCLILLE SUIL-INDELL'ES SUILLE SUILL



twins توأم / توأمان



triplets توانم



Definitions

sibling	a brother or sister
identical	the same in every way
non-identical	can be similar to each other or different غير متطابق
different	not the same
similar	having lots of things the same, but not everything



Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lesson 5



Read and trace.

100%

Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time. They can be identical or non-identical. Identical means that they are exactly the same. They look the same, and their bodies work and grow in the same way. Identical twins are always two sisters or two brothers.

Non-identical twins can be similar to each other, or they can be very different. They can be two brothers, two sisters, or a sister and a brother. Sometimes they look like each other, and sometimes they don't.



Sometimes people can be triplets - three siblings, or even quadruplets - that's four!

Twins often think and behave in similar ways. Do you know any twins? What do you think it would be like to be a twin?



Read and circle.





Malak has a twin brother, too. His name is Younis. Malak is 148 cm tall. She has curly hair. She doesn't wear glasses.

I. Does Malak wear glasses?

yes / no/ maybe

2. Does Younis wear glasses?

(yes)/no/maybe

3. Does Malak have dark hair?

yes / no / maybe

4. Does Younis have curly hair?

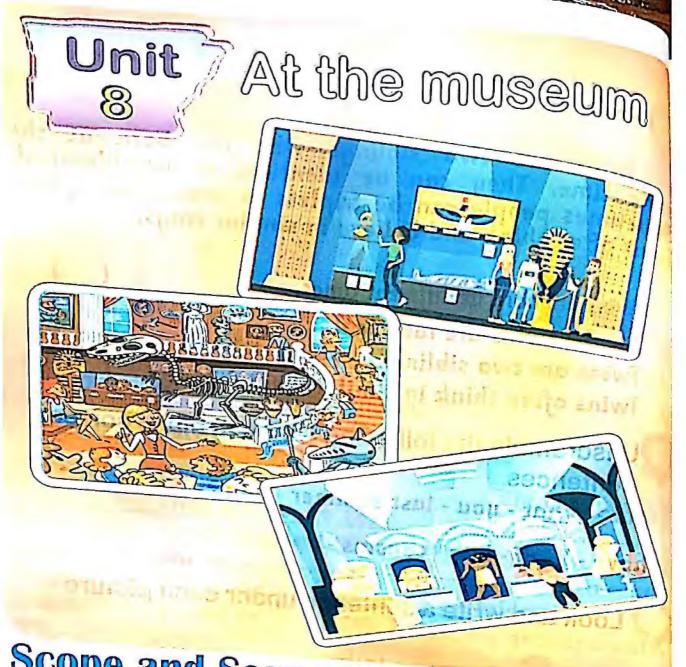
yes / no / maybe

5. How tall is Malak?

148 cm / we don't know

6. How tall is Younis?

148 cm / we don't know



Scope and Sequence:

Art: ancient, modern, artifact, tool, clay, sculpture, portrait, tomb, Jewelry, Vocabulary المقردات اللغوية necklace, bracelet, geometric pattern Making art: abstract, fine, realistic, shade, sketch, three-dimensional, tone Language - There 0s a lot of clay - How many bracelets are there? - There aren't any bracelets Reading - A text about art in ancient Egypt; a text about art in modern Egypt **Phonics** -ture: sculpture, sea creature Life skills -sure: treasure, measure - Participation Communication Values. Cooperation Issues and challenges - Curiosity - Respect - Independence - Community participation Integrated cross-curriculum - Loyalty and belonging - Art: Shading التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج fopics - Math: Geometric patterns

46

Unit (8) - At the museum



 \triangle Listen, point then say.





sculpture فن النحت



artifacts مصنوعات يدوية



statue

تمثال



tool أداة



At the museum, we can see ...

في المتحف يمكن أن نرى..



portrait

صورة شخص / لوحة

jewelry

مجوهرات / حُلى



clay صلصال



necklace قلادة / عُقد



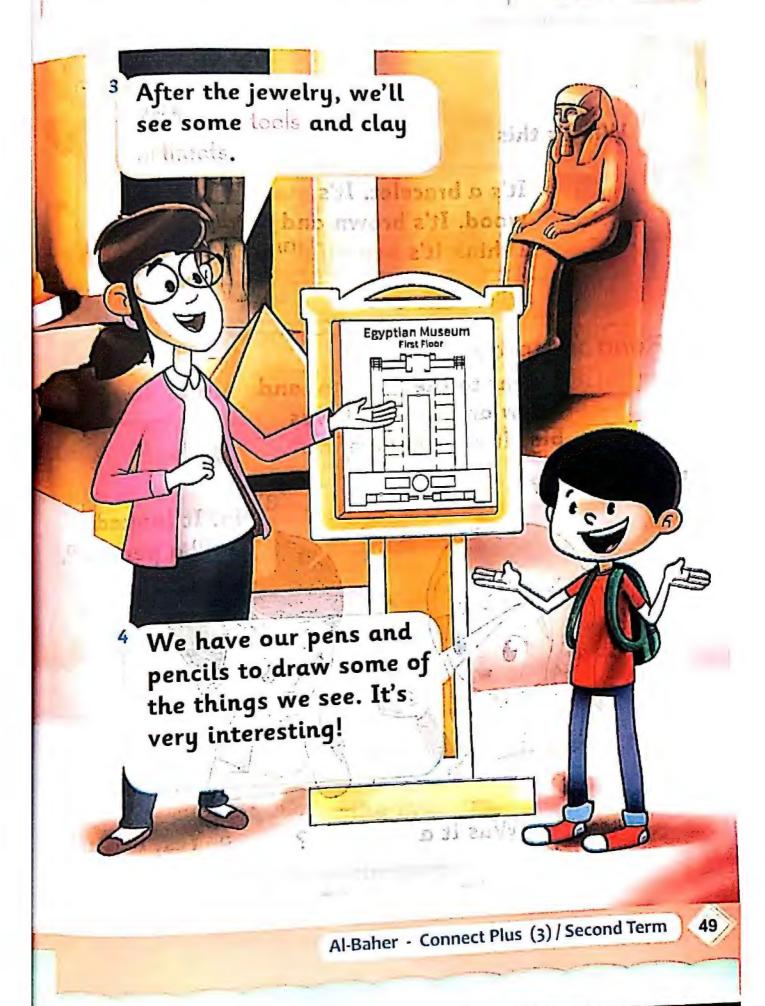
bracelet

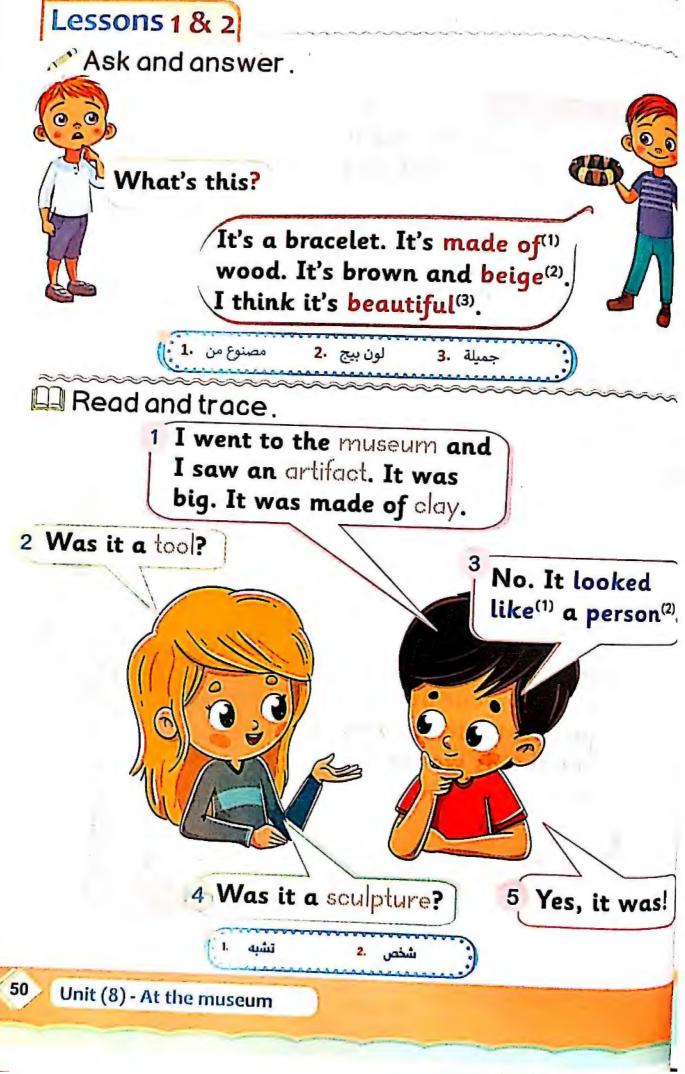
إسورة

Lessons 1 & 2

🚨 Listen, read and trace.







Activities



Look and complete.



n_ck_ace



j_we_ry



t l



b_ace_et



p_rt_ait



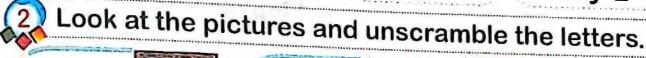
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Look and tick (✓) the correct sentences.



1. We're at the museum.

2. We're at the park.



Lessons 1 & 2



- 1. This is a tool.
- 2. This is a sculpture.
- Choose the correct word(s).
- 1 There are lots of things to (play see eat) at the museum.
- 2 We will visit a (room school library) with lots of jewelry.
- 3 I went to the (zoo museum beach) and I saw an artifact.
- 4 A (tool necklace sculpture) looked like a person.
- 5 This artifact is (made put looked) of clay.
- 6 I think this portrait is (beautiful delicious lazy).
- 7 We use (bags pencils books) to draw.
- Look at the pictures and complete with:

person - necklace - tool





It's a

Read and match.

- 1) We will visit
- 2) This tool
- 3) Was it a bracelet?
- 4) A sculpture is
- 1- () 2- (

- a) is interesting.
- b) made of stone.
- c) a museum today.
- d) Yes, it was.
- 3- () 4-

52 Unit (8) - At the museum





Language

Countable nouns are nouns that can be singular or plural. (We can use numbers with them.)

ماء التي تعد هي الأسماء التي لها مفرد وجمع.

one cup

a book

two cups

three books

an apple

four apples

Uncountable nouns are nouns that we cannot count. There is no plural. (We cannot use numbers.)

الأسماء التي لا تعد هي الأسماء التي لا يمكننا عدها وليس لها جمع.

e.g.

water - clay - cloth mueri le tala S

lotice.

We can count



sculptures



portraits



tools









deelets are there? We can't count

clay



water



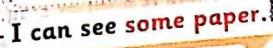


metal





paper



- There are five pens.

some & any

- We use some in affirmative sentences.

ستخدم some في الجمل المثبتة.

- I've got some books.
- We're drinking some water.
- We use any in negative sentences.

نستخدم any في الجمل المنفية.

There isn't any wood. There aren't any pens.





We use some / any before countable (plural) and uncountable nouns.

How many? & How much?

We use (How many?) to ask about numbers.

كم للعدد

How many + a plural noun?

e.g. How many bracelets are there?

- There are three bracelets.



We use (How much?) to ask about quantity.

كم الكمية

How much + an uncoutable noun?



e.g. How much water is there? - There is a lot of water.

before کافِ enough/کثیر من before countable (plural) and uncountable nouns.

- There is a lot of clay. There is enough water.
 - There aren't enough eggs.
- Unit (8) At the museum



1 There is some water.

(not)

→There isn't any water.

2 There is a sculpture.

(two)

⇒There are two sculptures.

3 There isn't any wood.

(some)

⇒There is some wood.

4 There is a lot of water.

(How much ..?)

⇒How much water is there?

5 There are four portraits.

(How many ..?)

→ How many portraits are there?

Practice

(1) Choose the correct word(s).

1 How (much – many – old) wood is there?

2 How many bracelets (am – is – are) there?

3 How (old — much — many) portraits are there?

4 There (isn't – aren't – don't) enough water.

5 I can see (many – a lot – some) paper.

(2) Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1 There is some clay. (not)

2 I haven't got any cloth. (some)

3 There are ten books. (How many?)

Activitie

Complete the following dialogue with:

		1-4	CHD
	manil -	a lor	- cup
much	- many -		
11000			

What are you doing, Sabry? Farida

I'm making a(1) Sabry

How(2) ... clay have you got? Farida

I've got of clay. Sabry

How (4) bowls are there? Farida

There are three bowls. Sabry

2 Choose the correct word(s).

- I'm making two (cup a cup cups).
- I've got (one some any) portrait.
- We're drinking (one some any) water.
- 4 There are (a one five) pens.
- I can see some (paper book bracelet).
- 6 How many pencils (am is are) there?
- 7 How much (books clay bowls) have you got?
- 8 There (is isn't aren't) any wood.
- 9 There aren't (some an any) sculptures.
- 10 There is (many enough a lot) of paper.
- 11 There (am is are) a lot of pens. Old all slaws?
- 12 How (old much many) milk is there?
- 13 How (many old much) portraits are there?
- 14 There (aren't are isn't) enough wood.
- 15 There (is are isn't) some coffee.

3 Rewrite the following using the wo	ord(s) in brack
1 There is some milk.	(not)
2 There aren't any books.	(some)
3 There are five rulers.	(How many?)
4 There is a lot of tea.	(How much?)
5 There is one bowl.	(seven)
6 There are three bags.	(one)
7 There isn't any water.	(some)
8 There is one bed.	(a lot of)
1 many - there - <u>How</u> - cats - are -? 2 some - <u>There</u> - cloth - is	12
3 milk - much - How - there - is -?	
4 cup - I'm - one - making	atry 4
Read and match. 1) How much clay is there? 2) How much wood is there? 3) How many bracelets are there? 4) How many books are there? 3. 3. (ere are six brace ere aren't any b ere is a lot of c ere isn't any w
1- () 2- () 3- (The same of the sa



Values

Read and think. Which answers do you agree with

Keau and Chille
Do you like learning about the past? a No, I don't. I prefer(1) to learn about(2) things people make and do now. b Yes, I do. I think artifacts and tools from the past are veninteresting. c It's OK. Some of the things you can see in museums are interesting, but others aren't.
How do you like to learn? a I like seeing things in museums. You can really understand ⁽³⁾ what things were like in the past when you can see them. b I prefer looking at things in books to visiting museums. I like having more time to read things at home, and museums can be busy ⁽⁴⁾ . c I like looking at websites ⁽⁵⁾ because the images ⁽⁶⁾ are interesting and you can follow links ⁽⁷⁾ to see what interests ⁽⁸⁾ you.
Why do we learn about the past? a Learning about the past shows ⁽⁴⁾ us models ⁽¹⁰⁾ of good behavior and teaches us to learn from the mistakes ⁽¹²⁾ of others. b Learning about the past helps us understand the things people do and say now. c We can learn more about our culture ⁽¹³⁾ by understanding past.
7. صور 6. مواقع على الإلترنت 5. مزدحم 4. نظهم 3. اتعلم عن 2. افضل 1. 8. المرابع عن 2. افضل 1. المرابع عن 2. افضل 1. المرابع على الإلترنت 5. مواقع على الإلترنت 12. المرابع 12. المرابع 13. المرابع 13. المرابع المراب

With or against learning about the past?



Hove learning about artifacts from the past.



I don't. I think the things we make and do now are much more interesting.



Look and number.

- busy in more to be well
- 3 website
- 4 image









- Choose the correct word(s).
- 1 I (show prefer understand) to learn about things people make now.
- 2 I think artifacts and tools from the past are very (interesting – sad – busy).
- 3 The museums can be very (happy busy fast).
- 4 You can follow (images links books) on a website.

I think artifacts	Khaled. I'm with and tools from the ings in museums.	past are very	interestin
things were like in	n the past when I is and learn from	see them. I can	see mode

- 1 I'm against learning about the past. ()
- 2 The artifacts from the past are not interesting.()
- 3 We understand things when we see them. ()
- 4 We learn from the mistakes of others. ()
- Read and match.
 - 1) I prefer to learn about a)
 - a) the mistakes of others.
- 2) I like looking at websites
- b) things people do now
- We learn about our culture
- by understanding our past.

4) We learn from

d) because the images are interesting.

- 1-()
- 2- (
- 3- (

4- (

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 about I learning love artifacts .
- 2 in museums I seeing like things- 1
- 3 busy can Museums be .
- 4 the past against learning I'm about .



ook and write a sentence under each picture.



artifacts - interesting

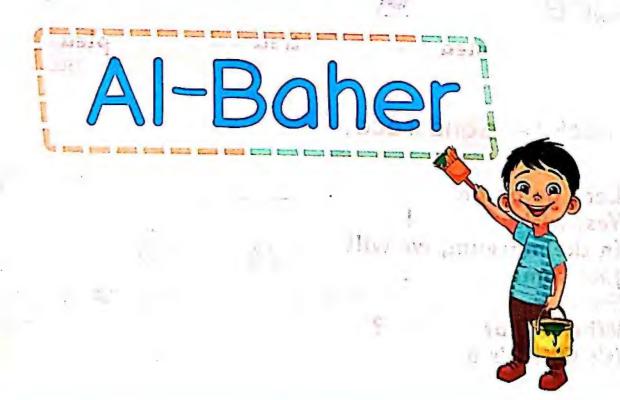




Punctuate the following.

do you like learning about the past

we learn about our culture





Phonics

🛆 Listen and repeat. Then read,





sculpture نحت



adventure مغامرة



sea creature مخلوق بحري





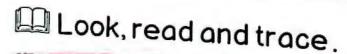
measure ىقىس



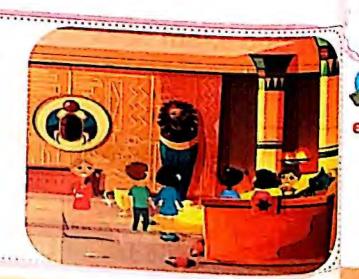
treasure کنز



pleasure سعادة



- Let's go on an adventure.
- Yes, with pleasure!
- In the museum, we will find some treasure.
- Stop!
- What's that creature?
- It's OK. It's a sculpture.





Look and write a sentence under each picture.



artifacts - interesting



see - museum



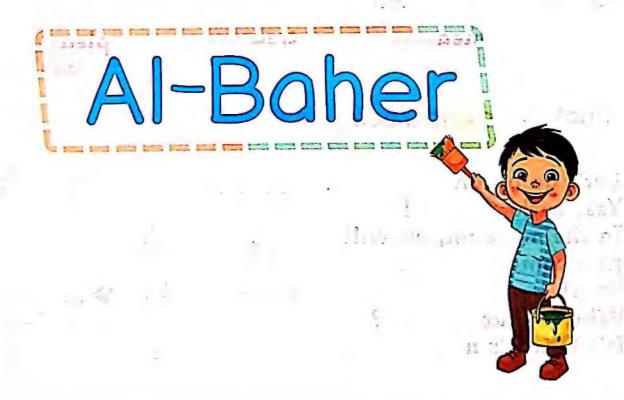
Punctuate the following.



do you like learning about the past



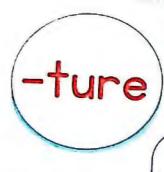
we learn about our culture

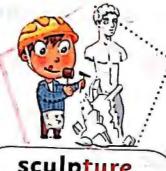




Phonics

🛆 Listen and repeat. Then read.









sculpture نحت

adventure مغامرة

sea creature مخلوق بحري









treasure کنز



pleasure سعادة

Look, read and trace.

- Let's go on an adventure.
- Yes, with pleasure!
- In the museum, we will find some treasure.
- Stop!
- What's that creature?
- It's OK. It's a sculpture.





We use an apostrophe

نستخدم الفاصلة العليا

I- When there is a missing letter in a word.

عند وجود حرف محذوف في كلمة. (في حالة الاختصار)

e.g. I don't like drinking coffee. = I do not like drinking coffee.

2- To show that something belongs to someone.

عند توضيح ملكية شخص لشيء.

e.g. That is Amr's bag.

Notice.

If something belongs to two or more people, the apostrophe is after the "s".

في حالة امتلاك شخصين أو أكثر لشيء نضع (') بعد (s) الجمع.

My grandparents' apartment is near the beach.



Look and trace the short form.

Practice

I am - he is - I have - are not - will not - what is - where is

I'm - he's - I've - aren't - won't - what's - where's



Look and write the apostrophes.

- e.g. It's Zayn's football.
 - 1- I ve got some clay and I m making a cup.
 - 2- There aren t any sculptures in front of the museum.
 - 3- Leila s book is on the teacher s desk.
 - 4- Where s your parents house?

Activities

Look and complete.



sculp







trea





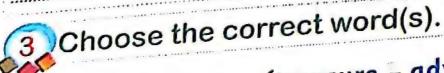
ook at the pictures and unscramble the letters.











- Let's go on a/an (treasure adventure pleasure).
- Yes, with (creature sculpture pleasure).
- In the museum, we will find some (treasure measure sea creature).

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second
Unit	8

- 4 What's that (measure pleasure creature)?
- 5 We (measure pleasure treasure) things by using a metre.



Read and match.

- 1) What is
- Let's go
- 3) It is
- 4) In the museum, we
- 1- (

2- (

- a) a sculpture.
- b) will find some treasure.
- c) on an adventure.
- d) that creature?
-) 3-(_____)

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 saw I beautiful sculpture a .
- 2 had adventure We a great . .
- 3 box of The is treasure full .



Punctuate the following.

- Where s your brother s pen?
- Safia s book is on Seif s desk.



Copy the following sentence.

That's Amr's bag.



Definitions

more	a person who studies artifacts to learn about the past	archaeologist
:	a place to put people who have died	The second of th
er 🦖	an expensive metal for jewelry and other	and the second to design place as some property of the second
ردب	ideas about what happens after death	
زخرة	The what happens after death	model
a real	thing	
	thing	

Read and trace



Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world⁽²⁾. Today, we can see paintings⁽³⁾, sculptures, jewelry and other artifacts from thousands of years ago.

There are many statues and paintings in ancient temples⁽⁴⁾. Because Egypt is a very dry⁽⁵⁾ country, the paintings and statues have survived(6) for a long time.

Archaeologists have also found lots of Important(7) artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs (0). People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats, animals, people lots of things that were important in daily life (9). Paintings in tormus often showed pictures of the person in the

Today we can see some of these objects in museums and learn about the past.



طلت / زقت

1. plall 1. per/pla

H. Arelyall

Alea

الم الموسية المرساة

66Unit (8) - At the museum جاف ١٠٠

Ancient Egyptians(10) also made enormous(11) sculptures, such as the statues of Ramses II at Abu Simbel.

They are nearly (12) 20 meters tall. The Great Sphinx⁽¹³⁾ of Giza is nearly 73 meters long! The size(IH) of these sculptures made them very important and powerful(15).

Small sculptures and artifacts were made, too.

These were very detailed and beautiful. Egyptians used precious metals(16) such as gold, as well as wood and colored glass. The artifacts were often colorful. The most popular (17) colors were blue, red, green, black and gold (17).





10.	المصريون القدماء

ic Great Sahing

Read and answer.

- 1 Why can we see lots of objects from the past in Egypt today?
- 2 What did paintings in tombs show?
- 3 Why did people put models in tombs?
- 4 Why were some sculptures and statues very big?

Activites



- Ancient Egyptian art is (famous bad enormous) a
- 2 The paintings and statues have survived for a long
- time because Egypt is a very (wet dry set) country
- 3 A/An (tomb model statue) is a place to put people
- 4 Ideas about what happens after death are called (tomb - model - afterlife).
- 5 The Ancient Egyptians used (tombs gold models) for jewelry.
- Read and match.
 - a) models of real things. 1) Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world
- **b**) 2) The Great Sphinx is in Giza.
- What did the paintings in d) tombs show?
- 4) There were small 3-(
- Unscramble the following words to make correct
- Egyptians Ancient sculptures enormous made -
- 2 precious such as Egyptians gold metals used .
- 3 is long The 73 meters Sphinx .
- 4 are There statues many .

B

3.



Read the passage and answer the questions.

You can see many statues and paintings in ancient temples. Because Egypt is a very dry country, the paintings and statues have survived for a long time. Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. People believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats, animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life.

- A) Answer the following questions.
- 1. Where can you see many statues and paintings?
- 2- Why have the paintings and statues survived?
- B) Choose the correct word(s).
- 3- (Servants Pilots Archaeologists) have found lots of important artifacts in tombs.
- 4- People believed that artifacts would help them in their (afterlife – life – holidays).



Copy the following sentence.

The Great Sphinx is in Giza.

S-CENTRE CLIL : 10 W

Read and trace.

It can take a very long time to paint or draw a picture. Artists(1) have lots of different styles(2) and ways of working, but one of the basic and most important things to learn is shading⁽³⁾.

The picture you are drawing is flat, but the object you are copying is three-dimensional(4). To make it look three-dimensional in your picture, you use shading. This makes a pencil drawing look interesting and real.

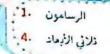
You can use hard pencils to draw fine lines, and soft, dark pencils for shading.

You need to know where the light is coming from in your picture so you can add realistic (5) shading.

Look carefully at your object to see the shades of light and dark. You can add shading by doing lots of small

lines close to each other, or by

rubbing⁽⁶⁾ the pencil lines so they mix together.



اساليب 2.

تظليل 3.

واقعي 5.

يفرك / فرك 6.

Activities

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 It can take a very (old lot long) time to paint or draw a picture.
- 2 The picture you are (reading playing drawing) is flat.
- 3 To make the object look three-dimensional in your picture, you use (fading shading reading).
- 4 You can use (soft dark hard) pencils to draw fine lines.
- 5 Rub the pencil lines so they (fix mix box) together.
- 6 Artists have lots of different (pencils objects styles) and ways of working.
- 7 Look (carefully sad badly) at your object to see the shades of light and dark.

Read and match.

- 1) The object you are copying a) pictures.
- 2) Artists have lots of
- b) pencils for shading.c) is three-dimensional.
- 3) You can use soft, dark
- d) different styles.

- 4) I like drawing
- 1-() 2-() 4-()
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
 - 1 carefully <u>Look</u> to shades the see .
 - 2 hard to draw <u>Use</u> lines pencils fine .
- 3 shading to learn It's important .



Read and trace.

A geometric pattern is made of lots of shapes. We can see these in different places around us every day. People use geometric shapes in art to create⁽²⁾ patterns.

Geometric shapes can create realistic⁽³⁾ patterns.

These can be very beautiful. Many buildings have

geometric patterns in tiles⁽⁴⁾. These small squares can decorate⁽⁵⁾



walls and ceilings (6). They use traditional(7) patterns which are very detailed (8). The colors and styles are very beautiful. You can also see geometric patterns in tools and in paintings from ancient Egypt.

	1.	لدسي			
1	5.	ىدسى يزىن			

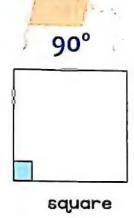
- يبتكر
- واقعى 3.

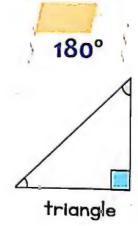
البلاط .4

- الأسقف 6.
- تقلیدی
- مُقَصِّل 8.



angle measurement



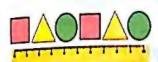




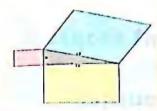
☐ Read and trace



1) To make a pattern, you repeat the same shape or shapes many times.



2) You often need a ruler to make a repeating pattern.



3) If you use triangles or squares, you need to measure them to make sure the angles and sides are correct.

Activities

ook and complete.



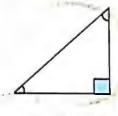
tr_ang e



sq a e



ie el





Fill in the spaces with:

measure - ruler - repeat

- 1 To make a pattern, you _____the same shape or shapes many times.
- ² You often need a _____to make a repeating pattern.
- 3 If you use triangles or squares, you need to them to make sure the angles and sides are correct.

Lesson Choose the correct word(s). 1 A geometric pattern is made of lots of (shapes ~ colors - doors). 2 Geometric shapes can create (abstract - realistic small) patterns. 3 The right angle equals (90° - 180° - 360°). 4 People use (classic – geometric – modern) shapes in art to create patterns. 5 The colors and styles are very (bad – beautiful – ugly). 6 Small squares can (decorate – make – see) walls and ceilings. Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences. patterns - Geometric - are - beautiful - very - . 2 pattern - made of - A geometric - is - shapes - of - lots of 3 buildings - have - Many - in tiles - patterns - geometric - . Read and match. 1) Geometric patterns are a) three angles.

3- (

2) To make a pattern, you

2- (

Unit (8) - At the museum

3) A triangle has

4) A square has

d) repeat the same shape.

4- (

b) four angles.

c) very beautiful.

ALCONDATE - COMMENT IS

ook and complete.









br ce et

sc_lpt_re

mu e m

Complete the following dialogue with:

artifact - museum - clay - enjoy

Ali

Where did you go yesterday?

I went to the(1)...... Omar

What did you see? Ali

I saw an(2):.... Omar

What was it made of? Ali

It was made of(3) Omar Did you(4) your time? Ali

Yes. I did. Omar

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 How (much many long) wood is there?
- 2 A/An (doctor archaeologist teacher) is a person who studies artifacts to learn more about the past.
- 3 A (model gold tomb) is a place to put people who have died.
- 4 There aren't (some and any) books.
- 5 How (much many long) statues are there?
- 6 We can see jewelry and artifacts at the (bank school - museum).

-	Annual Control					
	-				L	-
	Λ	1	. 1 7	/1	1	
,		00		,	C 1	es

- 7 This bracelet is made (at by of) wood.
- 8 I'm making three (cups cup car).
- 9 We will find some (measure treasure figure).
- 10 There isn't (some any a) wood.

4 Re	write the	following	using	the	word(s)	in t	orackets
-						***********	

- 1 There is some clay. (not)
- 2 There is a lot of gold. (How much...?)
- 3 There is one bracelet. (three)
- 4 There are three books. (How many...?)

Read and tick (✓) or (×).

Today we're at the museum. There are lots of thing to see. We will visit a room with lots of jewelry first After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay. We havour pens and pencils to draw some of the things we set It's very interesting!

- 1 Today we're at the park.
- 2 We'll see some tools and clay first.
- 3 We have pens and pencils to color
- 4 The museum is very interesting
 - 76 Unit (8) At the museum

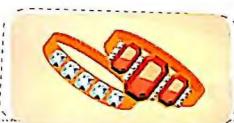


Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- water We're some drinking .
- are How many there bracelets -?
- 3 of is <u>It</u> clay made .
- 4 water much How there is -?
- 5 looking I like websites at .



ook and write a sentence under each picture.



I - bracelets



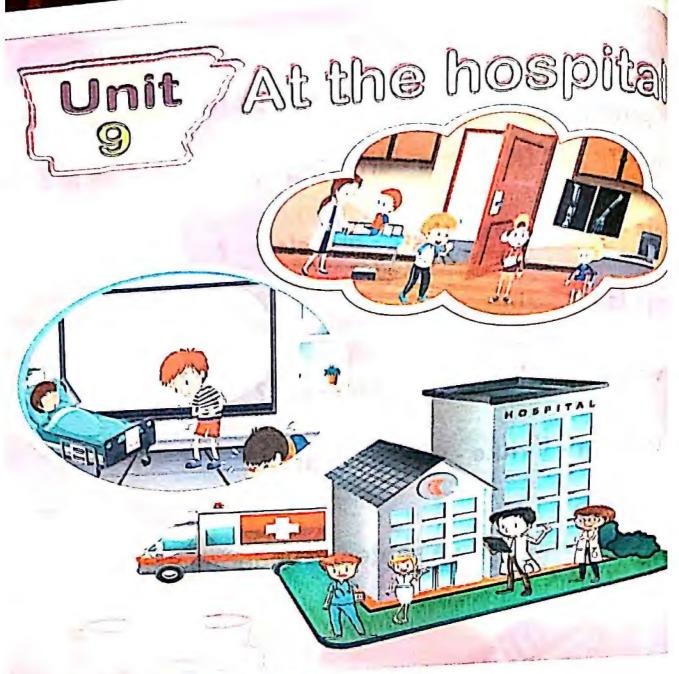
There - cups



Punctuate the following.



🚇 there s a lot of paper



Scope and Sequence:

المفردات اللغوية Vocabulary

Health: treatment, disease, sore, injury, medicine, operation, scar surgery, X-ray, infection Medical instruments: bandage, blood pressure, monitor, crutches

face mask, first-aid kit, stethoscope, syringe, wheelchair

- If my little brother has an accident, he cries.

Plants die if you don't water them
They must drink lots of water
You mustn't eat in the classroom

A health and safety quiz; a text about getting to hospital in Australia Homophones (where/wear), (see/sea) (write/right)

 Self-management - Problem-solving

- Appreciation of science Independence

- Therapeutic health

- History: Medicine in the past and medicine now

اللغة Language

القراءة Reading الصوتيات Phonics.

العهادات المعباتدة Life skills Values

Issues and challenges

القنشايا والتحديات Integrated cross curriculum التكامل عبر موضوعات العنهج topics

A Listen, point and say.



Mr. Adel Magdi English Teacher



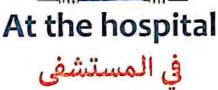














cast جبیرة

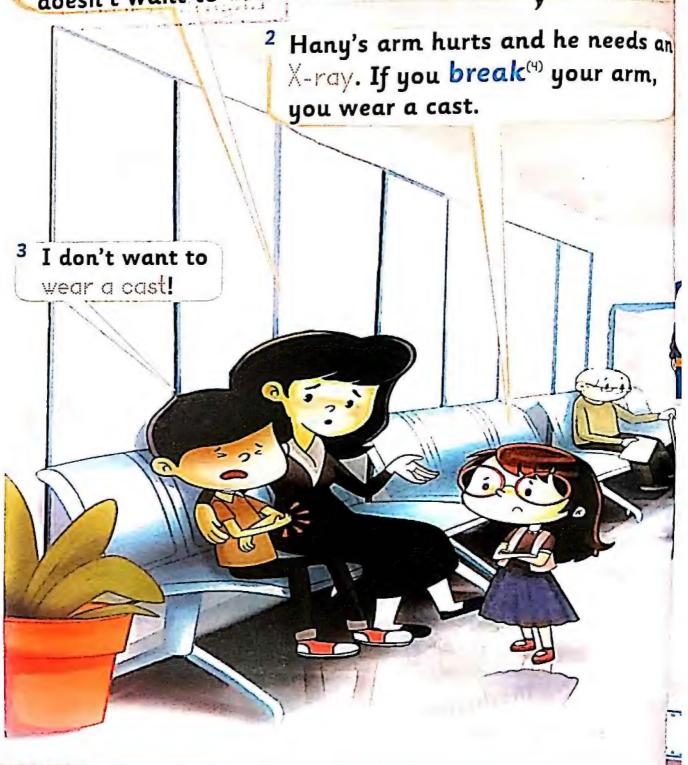






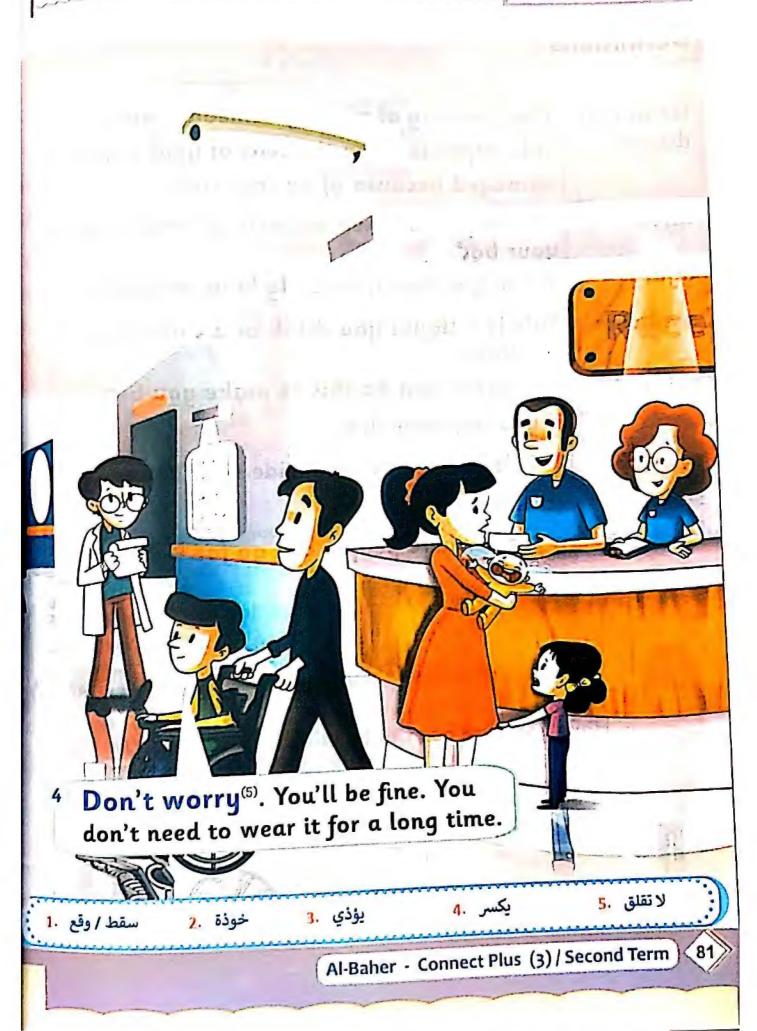
△ Look, read and trace.

We're at the hospital because Hany has an injury. He hurt his elbow when he fell off his bike in the park. He had a helmet had helm



80

Unit (9) - At the hospital



Lessons 1 & 2

Definitions

treatment	This is a way of making someone better.		
disease	This happens when the cells of your body ard damaged because of an infection.		
infection	This happens when bacteria or viruses ente		
injury	When you hurt your body in an accident. الم		
medicine	This is a liquid you drink or a tablet you swallow.		
surgery	A surgeon can do this to make you better		
•	if you are very sick. ملية جراحية		
scan	This lets a doctor see inside your body. سح ضوني		
sore causing pain			
hospital a place where people can go for treat			

Ask and answer.



Have you ever been to hospital?

I went to hospital when I had an infection. I took some medicine and I got better.

Read and trace.

Hospitals

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident(1). At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask questions to find out⁽²⁾ what is wrong with you. They need to know what hurts or how you feel.

They might decide to⁽³⁾:

give you medicine - you drink or swallow (4) this to help you get better⁽⁵⁾.

give you an X-ray to find out if you have broken a bone.

do surgery - an operation to make a particular part of your body better.

do a scan to find out the problem if you have a muscle⁽⁶⁾ or organ⁽⁷⁾ that is some.

When the doctors know what the problem is, they can decide on the best way to treat you.



حادث 1.

ىكتشف .2

يقرر أن 3.

يبتلع 4.

ىتحسن 5.

عضلة ،6



Look and complete.



h_sp_tal





h_l_et





m_d_cine



s_rg_on





nscramble the letters. ook at the pictures and











3

Complete the following dialogue with:

elbow - wrong - cast - X-ray

Doctor : What's(1) ... with you?

Hany: I hurt my(2).....

Doctor: You need an(3)

Hany: I don't want to wear a .. (4)



Look and number.

- 1 She has hurt her elbow.
- 2 He needs an X-ray.















Sore - injury - scan - hospital

- 1 Alets a doctor see inside your body.
- 2 A/Anis a place where people can go for treatment.
- 3 A/An is when you hurt your body in an accident.
- 4 ____ means causing pain.

Lessons 1 & 2



- 1 If you break your arm, you wear a (helmet cast bi
- 2 Hany (went felt fell) off his bike.
- 3 I wear a (cup helmet glasses) when I ride a bike.
- 4 Hany's arm hurts. He needs an (infection X-ray inju
- 5 A/An (scan sore infection) makes people ill.
- 6 We go to (school hospital zoo) for treatment.
- 7 Doctors give you (injury scan medicine) to get bet



- 1 has injury <u>Hana</u> an .
- 2 fell He bike off his .
- 3 went hospital <u>I</u> to .





hurt - elbow





Punctuate the following.

you need to wear a cast



Language Use

Conditionals



If (إذا / لو) + present simple , present simple form:

e.g. If my little sister has an accident, she cries.



present simple +

present simple

e.g. Plants die if you don't water them.



We use zero conditional for facts that are generally Use true and do not change.

نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الصفرية مع الحقائق الثابتة بشكِّل عام ولا تتغير.

e.g. If you fall over, you hurt yourself.

e.g. You get better if you take medicine.



Rewrite Corner

- i) If you eat fruit, you are healthy. You are healthy if you eat fruit.
- 2) You cycle to school, so you keep fit.
- If you cycle to school, you keep fit.
- 3) You break your leg. You wear a cast. - You wear a cast if you break your leg.
- 4) Take medicine to get better.

If you take medicine, you get better.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Ter

Lesson 3

Practice

Choose the correct word(s).	
If you fall over, you (hurt - hurts - hurting) yourself.
! If you (touches - touch - touched) a fire, yo	ou get burne
You get better if you (take - will take - tak	ces) medicin
You (wears - wear - wore) a cast if you bre	ak your leg,
5 Plants (dies - died - die) if you don't water	them.
6 If she hurts her leg, she (cry - crying - cries)). Hit
7 If I am tired, I (went - go - going) to bed ea	ırly.
8 She gets angry if she (hears - hearing - hear	term 445,000 quinting out of an extension of
Rewrite the following using the word(s) in	brackets.
1 He touches a fire, so he gets burned.	(If)
2 You are fit. You walk to school.	(if)
3 She has an accident. She goes to hospital.	(If)
4 They watch TV. They are happy.	(If)
5 You keep fit if you do exercise.	(If)

Activities

Complete the following dialogue with:

			*	-	-	-		٠.	-	-	-			_		1							
had	_	-	a	4	. 1	-	_	ı	1	C	1	V	•	2	-		h	U	J	ľ	1		
Ituu		_	_			_				_	_	_	_			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sally : If you break your teg, you wear a cast.

Heba : Oh! I don't want to wear a cast.

(2) Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 If she gets burned, she (cry crying cries).
- 2 If you (fall falling falls) over, you hurt yourself.
- 3 If you drink hot tea, you (burns burn burned) your tongue.
- 4 If he (ride riding rides) a bike, he wears a helmet.
- 5 If Sara (am was is) ill, she goes to hospital.
- 6 Plants die if you (aren't don't haven't) water them.
- 7 You get tired if you (running runs run) fast.
- 8 I (get getting got) better if I take medicine.
- 9 He goes to bed (if so but) he is tired.
- 10 We go to the park if it (was has is) sunny.
- 11 If I (sleep sleeps sleeping) late, I get tired.
- 12 If you don't eat fruit, you (am is are) not healthy.
- 13 If she falls over, she (hurt hurts hurting) herself.
- 14 If I (am is are) hungry, I eat something.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lesson 3	\ in b
Rewrite the following using the word(s) iii brackets
1 You are tired. You go to bed early.	(If)
2 He breaks his leg. He wears a cast.	(if)
3 It rains. We don't go out.	(If)
4 I win a race, so I am happy.	(if)
5 She cries. She hurts herself.	(If)
6 To keep fit, eat healthy food.	(if)
Read and match.	,J
1) If you run fast, a) you do exer	cise.
2) You keep fit if b) if she break	s her arm.
3) She wears a cast c) you get buri	ned.
4) If you touch a fire, d) you get tired	i.
1-() 2-() 3-() 4.	()
Copy the following sentence.	
Take your medicine.	
90 Unit (9) - At the hospital	

HE EDING STOLLINGS WINDS



Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning and spelling.

الألفاظ المتجانسة هي كلمات لها نفس الصوت ولكن مختلفة في المعنى والتهجي.

Listen, point and say.



sea



see يرى



here هنا



hear



where? أين



wear پرندي - يلبس



write یکتب



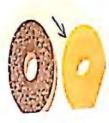
right صواب



flour دقیق



flower وردة



plain سادة



plane طانرة

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lesson 4

Read and trace.

- Can you see the sea?
- Where, where is the sea?
- It's here. It's here.
- It's green and blue.
- How many umbrellas can you see by the sea?

- Are there four?
- No, there's more!
- They're for you and me,
- And for everyone here at the sea!

Read and trace.

- 1. I picked a beautiful flower in the garden.
- 2. You can travel to Australia by plane.
- 3. My bag doesn't have a pattern. It's plain.
- 4. You need flour, sugar and eggs to make a cake.

Activities :



Look and number.

- 1 sea
- 2 see
- 3 here
- 4 hear











w___r



w_i_e



r_g_t

Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

rol fu



f w r



nal



ne l Pa



hig <u>r</u>t



ri<u>w</u> te





Read, look and number.

- 1 I picked a flower.
- 2 You can travel by plane.
- 3 Can you see the sea?







Lesson



Look and tick (✓) the correct word.



1. see

2. sea



1. flour

2. flower



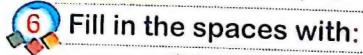
1. hear

2. here



1. plain

2. plane



flour - flower - plain - plane

- 1. I picked a beautifulin the garden...
- 2. You can travel to Australia by
- 3. My bag doesn't have a pattern. It's
- 4. You need _____, sugar and eggs to make a cake



Look at the pictures and complete with:

write - where - right - wear



Can you tell me it You have to a cast f hurts?

six weeks.



I'lldown your temperature.

Is this themedicine

Unit (9) - At the hospital



Lamerune's Lise

must & mustn't

Usege We use (must + infinitive) for rules and instructions.

It means it is necessary to do this.

نستخدم (must) لإعطاء التعليمات والقواعد، وتعنى أنه من الضرورى أن تفعل ذلك الأمر.

e.g. You must drink lots of water.



We use (mustn't + infinitive) to say that it is necessary not to do this.

نستخدم (mustn't) لنقول أنه من الضروري ألا تفعل ذلك الأمر.

e.g. You mustn't eat here.



Note

mustn't = must not

Rewrite Corner

l) Eat healthy food.

- You must eat healthy food.

2) Don't shout.

- You mustn't shout.

3) You must play loud music.

- You mustn't play loud music.

4) "No Parking"

- You mustn't park here.

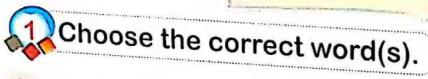
(must)

(mustn't)

(not)

Lesson 5

Practice



- 1 You (must mustn't can) play soccer in the hospital
- 2 You (aren't must mustn't) get lots of rest.
- 3 You mustn't (play plays playing) loud music.
- 4 You (must mustn't have) take your medicine.
- 5 You must (listening listens listen) to the doctors and nurses.
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- 1 Arrive on time. (must)
- 2 Don't make fun of classmates. (mustn't)
- 3 "No Drinks" (mustn't
- 4 Don't stay up late. (mustn't)
- 5 Do your homework. (must)
- 6 Help your mother. (must
 - 96 Unit (9) At the hospital

- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- must up You early get .
- drink They water must a lot of .
- 3 late be She mustn't .
- Read and match.
 - 1) You must do
 - 2) You mustn't play
 - 3) She must take
 - 4) He must get lots

- a) of rest.
- b) exercise.
- c) loud music.
- d) medicine.
- 2- (1- () 3-() 4-(
- Look and write a sentence under each picture.



mustn't - run





Copy the following sentence.

You must be quiet.

Metable of the Moderate of the state of the



🛆 Listen, point and say. 👚



first-aid kit صندوق إسعافات أولية



stethoscope

سماعة طبية





Medical equipment

أدوات طبية



blood press monitor أنياس ضغط الدم





face mask کمامه



crutches عکازان



wheelchair کرسي متحرك

98

Unit (9) - At the hospital

a Trace and choose the correct option.

Survey

استبيان

- 1) If you ride your bike to school,
- a) you mustn't take a bag.
- b) you must wear a helmet.
- c) you mustn't be late.
- 2) If the doctor thinks you have broken a bone,
- a) you take medicine.
- b) you play loud music. Took admit nos egenun ig
- c) you have an X-ray.
- 3) For a sore throat you can
- a) use a bandage. an man yout got next than sort one?
- b) have a scan.
- c) eat some fruit? After imper may to diliport and inject.
- 4) Hospitals must be very clean so that
- a) people don't get infections.
- b) people can eat their dinner.
- c) lots of people can visit.
- 5) If the doctor gives you medicine, you mustn't Turny rd ontothorn ind not a new me
- a) eat anything.
- b) forget to take it.
- c) have an operation.

Lessons 6 & 7

Read, ask and answer.

You are going to visit a friend in hospital. She had an ear infection, and she had to have an operation.

What will we take for her? Why?



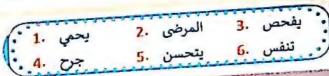
2 She might be bored in hospital.
We can take coloring pens for her.



Good idea.

Read and trace.

- 1 Doctors and nurses sometimes wear face masks to protect⁽¹⁾ their patients⁽²⁾.
- 2 If there's an accident, you might need a first-aid kit 3 with bandages.
- 3 If someone has hurt their leg, they can use crutches to help them walk.
- 4 You can check⁽³⁾ the health of your heart with a blood pressure monitor.
- 5 A doctor or nurse can put bandages on you to help a cut⁽⁴⁾ or an injury get better⁽⁵⁾.
- 6 A doctor listens to your heart and your breathing (6) with a stethoscope.
- 7 If someone can't walk after an injury or operation, they might use a wheelchair.
- 8 A doctor or nurse can put medicine in your body with a syringe.



Trace, ask and answer.

Do you need a syringe to help you walk?



No, I need crutches!

Do you need a first-aid kit if you have an accident?



Yes, I do.

Do you need a face mask to check the health of your heart?



No, I need a blood pressure monitor.

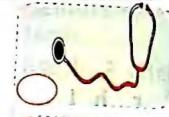
Activities

1

Look and number.

- 🦺 first-aid kit
- 2 blood pressure monitor
- 3 stethoscope
- 4 face mask









Lessons 6 & 7



Look and complete.



wh_elcha_r



b_nd_ge



cr_tch_s



s_r_nge



ste_hosc_pe



f_ce m_sk



f_rst a_d k_t



bl_od pr_ssw m_nitor



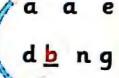
Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.









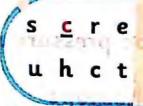














blood pressure monitor - face mask).

bandage - first-aid kit) with bandages.

4 If there's an accident, you might need a (wheelchair -

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term (103)



Chiefernia manariana qualecenzo manariana mem



△ Listen, point and say.



papyrus ورق البردي



mint نعناع







honey

عسل

M Read and trace.

What herbs (1) did ancient Egyptians use to treat diseases (2)?

Doctors and surgeons in the past used different medicines to modern ones, but some of their ideas are **useful**⁽³⁾ today.

We can learn about what ancient Egyptians did from two of the oldest **texts**⁽⁴⁾ about medicine in the world:

- The Edwin Smith Papyrus is about surgery⁽⁵⁾. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin.
- The Ebers Papyrus gives treatments for lots of different diseases. It talks about how the heart is the center of the blood supply (6) in the body, and it gives advice about problems with skin, teeth, eyes and other organs.

Some things that ancient Egyptians believed were very different, but we use some of their ideas in modern medicine. For example, they used herbs to treat some diseases, and we know today that these can help – mint is good for the digestive system⁽⁷⁾, and aloe can help with burns. They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems. With science today, we know honey can make some infections

الجهاز الهضمى .7 إمداد .6 الجراحة .5 نصوص .4 مفيدة .3

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lesson



Read and tick (√) or cross (×).

- We don't use any medicines from ancient Egypt today.(
- 2 Doctors in the past didn't know how to make broken bones better.
- 3 Ancient Egyptian doctors understood how the heart works.
- 4 Ancient Egyptians used herbs in medicine.

Activities



Read and match.

- Mint is good for the
- a) use different medicine
- 2) The heart supplies
- b) digestive system.
- Doctors and surgeons in the past
- c) do operations.
- 4) Doctors in ancient Egypt could
- d) blood to the body. ion cou se mis properties

- 3- (4 (4
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- Honey better infections makes .
- help <u>Aloe</u> burns with can .
- 3 used some They herbs diseases to treat -.

		مطا	cn	20	29	V
Fill	in	the	2h	au	CO	
3	a betwee bearing	,:-			- A	

herbs - Aloe - good - operations

- 1 Doctors could do to help people get better.
- 2 Mint is for the digestive system.
- 3 ____ can help with burns.
- 4 Ancient Egyptians usedto treat some diseases.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Edwin Smith Papyrus is about surgery. Doctors in ancient Egypt could do operations to help people get better after injuries. They could fix broken bones and injuries to the skin. The Ebers Papyrus gives treatments for lots of different diseases. It talks about how the heart is the center of the blood supply in the body, and it gives advice about problems with skin, teeth, eyes and other organs.

- A) Answer the following questions.
- 1- What could doctors in ancient Egypt do?
- 2- Could doctors fix broken bones?
- B) Choose the correct word(s).
- 3- The (skin heart nose) is the center of the blood supply.
- 4 The Edwin Smith Papyrus is about (surgery blood - medicine).

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term 107



△ Listen and read.

Who are flying doctors?



Flying doctors

When you are sick, you can go to hospital in a car. In an emergency ⁽¹⁾, you can go in an ambulance. The people who drive ambulances ⁽²⁾ are called paramedics ⁽³⁾. They can give you first aid very quickly. Some countries also use helicopters ⁽⁴⁾ to get people to hospital in an emergency. These are very important and can save ⁽⁵⁾ lives.

Australia is an enormous country – 7.69 million square kilometers. It has a population ⁽⁵⁾ of about 25 million people. Most of the people live near the coast ⁽⁷⁾ around the country. About one third ⁽⁸⁾ live in the countryside ⁽⁹⁾, in areas that are a long way from towns and hospitals – sometimes about a six-hour drive. What happens when you are sick? You can call the flying doctors!





The Royal (10) Flying Doctor Service brings medical help to people all over Australia. The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. They can help with emergencies or injuries where they happen, and they can fly people to hospital. It is much quicker than traveling by road. The Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplanes. There is a lot of medical equipment inside, and they can be used as hospitals. Doctors can even do operations inside the planes!

- طواريا 1.
- سيارات إسعاف
- مسعفون .3
- هليكوبتر/مروحيات 4.
- 5. lin

- عدد السكان . 6.
- 7. . 1-1-
- ي . ع
- الريف 9.

مَلَى .10

108

Unit (9) - At the hospital

	Unit	9
Answer the following questio	ns.	
Why do people need this service	e in Australia?	
2- What two jobs can the people	in this service do	
3. What happens if you need surg	ery quickly?	= 4
Read and tick (✓) or (×).		4711412 5-1441-1-1
1 Paramedics are people who driv		Thimpsolds overdowes
2 Australia is a small country	i sala sessioni	(
3 Flying doctors are pilots as well	las de la	(
4 Doctors can't do operations ins	as doctors.	(
Activit	lae the planes.	
Fill in the spaces with:	ALLEA OF THE PROPERTY OF	<u> </u>
helicopters - emergency - para	medics - airplan	es
In an, you ca	n go to hospital	in a
The people who drive ambulance		
and they can give you first aid.	- wie called	
Lots of countries use hospital quickly.	evish only	12
""spital quickly. "" " (3	to get peo	ple t
In Australia, they use	to hel	D Wit
		L AATC

4) Australia is an

d) call the flying doctors.

3- (

4- (

Market Contract

Look and complete.









m_dic_ne

wh_elcha_r



Complete the following dialogue with:

hurt - hospital - happened - injury

Why are you at the(1) Amr

Because Hany has an (2)

He has

Does he need an X-ray? - alminim - eron

Yes, he does. Basma:

Choose the correct word(s).()

- 1 A hospital is a place for (play treatment study).
- 2 I took some (medicine infection disease) and I got better.
- 3 You (wore wearing wear) a cast if you break your leg.
- 4 If you (touch touched touching) a fire, you get burned.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term (111)

Rewrite the following using the word(s) ir You take the medicine to get better.	(If)
2.Don't eat in the classroom.	(mus
3.My little brother cries. He has an accident.	(if)
Read and tick (✓) or (×).	***************************************
is much quicker than traveling by road. The Australian flying do 77 airplanes. There is a lot of medical equipment in the land	
77 airplanes. There is a lot of medical equipment inside, and they hospitals. Doctors can even do operations inside planes! 1. The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. 2. The flying doctors can't fly people to hospital. 3. The Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplan 6 Unscramble the following words to make sentences.	() ()
1.The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. 2.The flying doctors can't fly people to hospital. 3.The Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplan Unscramble the following words to make sentences.	() ()
1.The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. 2.The flying doctors can't fly people to hospital. 3.The Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplan	() ()
1.The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. 2.The flying doctors can't fly people to hospital. 3.The Australian flying doctor service has 77 airplan 6. Unscramble the following words to make sentences. 1 this - the - Is - medicine - right - 2	() ()

Scanned with CamScanner

Vocabulary



display case صندوق عرض



gallery أ معرض للفنون



staircase سلم



statue تمثال



replica نسخة طبق الأصل



video tours جولات بالفيديو

Definitions

display case	We can see objects in it.
Juliery	There are lots of display cases in it.
staircase	It takes you up to other galleries.
statue	a figure of a person like Ramses II
replica	a copy of an original artifact

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Review 3

Listen and read.

The Grand Egyptian Museum

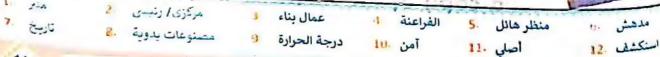
Why was the Grand Egyptian Museum built?

The Grand Egyptian Museum is a very exciting⁽¹⁾, new museum in Giza. It is one of the largest museums in the world. It's around 490.000 m², and the central⁽²⁾ room is big enough to put an airplane inside. There is a huge statue of Ramses II in the room. It arrived at the museum in January 2018. The builders⁽³⁾ of the museum built a large room around it. There are many more statues of pharachs⁽⁴⁾ displayed on the Great Staircase. From the museum there is also an incredible view⁽⁵⁾ of the Pyramids.

The Egyption Museum in the center of Cairo wasn't big enough to show all the amazing⁽⁶⁾ treasures from Egypt's history⁽⁷⁾. Some of the display cases were old. The new museum building has modern display cases which can keep the artifacts⁽⁸⁾ at the right temperature⁽⁹⁾ so they are safe⁽¹⁰⁾.

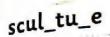
There are over 100.000 artifacts inside the new museum, and over 3.000 treasures from Tutankhamun's tomb. The four rooms of Tutankhamun's original tomb were quite small – only 110 m². The new museum has a replica of the four rooms of Tutankhamun's tomb, and much bigger galleries to display the treasures in the same order as they were found. There are also photos of the time when people first explored the tomb.

There are video tours that you can watch online. These show you some of the artifacts, as well as some of the different galleries and parts of the building. Many tourists from all over the world want to visit this amazing, new museum.



Look and complete.







pl_as_re







Complete the following dialogue with:

tower - helping - name - doing

Hello, what's your (1)? Amira

My name is Adam. In sample surplus sen sent .5 Adam

What are you doing? Amira :

Adam :

He's building a (4)



3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 To (behave inherit play) is to get characteristics from your parents. Azuno sace. 1
- 2 Doctors use a (face mask stethoscope bandage) to listen St. A Casanati to your breathing.
- 3 Look! I've (painted paint painting) a picture of you.
- How (many much little) books are there?

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term 115

Review 3			
Rewrite the following using the word(s)	in k	orac	keta
1. I used to wear glasses.	(no	''	.013
2. There are four bracelets.	(H	ow r	nany
3. Don't play loud music.	(m	ustn	't)
Read and tick () or (×).</th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
There is an incredible variety of plants on Earth. The in the rainforest. Cactus plants in the desert, water lilies in wild plants and flowers that we see every day around different, and they adapt to their environment in amazing	pon us.	ds ar They	nd man
1. There are short trees in the rainforest.		()
2. There are cactus plants in the desert.		()
3. We can't see water lilies in ponds.	X	:()
4. There's an incredible variety of plants on Eart	:h.	()
Unscramble the following words to mak sentences.	e c	orre	ct
1 is - a picture - A portrait - a person - of 2 much - water - How - there - is - ?		**********	
Look and tick () the correct word.</th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
1. face mask	eckl	aces	- 4-7
2. bandage	race	lets	
Punctuate the following.			
i don t like drinking coffee			
(416) (Pavious (2)	********	**********	

Look and complete.



lefa







ba_da_e

tod_l_r

ste_ho_cope

Complete the following dialogue with:

sandcastles - did - on - played

Where did you go (1) holidays?

I went to Alexandria. Hana

What (2) you do there? Ramy

Hana

: What did you build? Ramy

I built(4) Hana

Choose the correct word(s).

- A/An (archaeologist species scan) is someone who studies the past.
- 2 A/An (scan injury artifact) is when you hurt your body in an accident.
- 3 Last month we (visit visits visited) my grandparents.
- 4 If you (touch touches touched) a fire, you get burned.

Review 3	
Rewrite the following using the word	d(s) in brackets.
1. I used to have short hair.	(not)
2. There is one book.	(three)
3. Get lots of rest.	(must)
Read and tick (✓) or (×).	,
Ali is a doctor. He is my father. This is hi can use the stethoscope to listen to the patie measure pressure using the blood pressure malways wear a mask. I want to be a doctor	nt's heart. He car onitor. He should
1. My father is a farmer.	2/1// - ()
2. He uses the stethoscope to listen to the pati	ient's heart. ()
3. He shouldn't always wear a mask.	- ()
4. I want to be a doctor like him.	()
Unscramble the following words to sentences.	make correct
1 you - see - Can - the sea - ?	
2 to - sister - My - is - read - learning	oni indoni
Look and tick () the correct word.</th <th>A/An (=0</th>	A/An (=0
1. climb	1. drink
2. swim	2. fly
Punctuate the following.	N MANGARIA
that is amr s bag	denail new !!

118

Review (3)



Scope and Sequence:

المقردات اللغوية Vocabulary

Magnetism: attract, compass, magnet, magnetic field, navigate, needle, pole, repel

اللغة

Forces: contact force, friction, magnetism, pull, push Types of motion: balance, bounce, drop, hit, land, roll If an object is magnetic, a magnet will pick it up.

Language

- If I push the pencil, will the ruler move? Will the ball drop if I move this?

القراءة Reading الصوتيات **Phonics**

A text about different kinds of forces: friction, contact 'g' as 'j' energy, gentle, bandage - Creativity

المهارات الحياتية Life skills Values

- Participation Collaboration Independence

Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات

- Appreciation of science - Curiosity

Integrated cross-curriculum التكامل عير موضوعات المنهج topics Technological awareness

- Science: Friction experiment - Use of magnets in modern life



Lesson Listerning mid recoing Let's learn mount words

poles

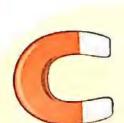
أقطاب



ocabulary

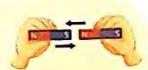
 \triangle Listen, point and say.





magnet

مغناطيس



attract

يتجاذب



needle

إبرة





compass

البوصلة



magnetic field

المجال المغناطيسي



repel

يتنافر



navigate

يحدد اتجاه

Lesson A Listen and trace, Let's go and look for toys that Mrs Mona hid in the park. She said they are in the ² Yes! I love adventure(2). If we walk a long way, we'll need a map (3). مغامرة .2 خريطة 3. 122 Unit (10) - We love adventure!



Lesson 1

Read and trace.

A magnet is a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals. Magnets have a north pole and a south pole.

When the north pole of one magnet is close⁽²⁾ to the south pole of another magnet, they attract. The north pole of a magnet repels the north pole of another magnet, and the south pole of a magnet repels the south pole of another magnet.

A magnetic field is an area around a magnet which can pull objects (3) towards it. We can't see this - it is invisible (4).

A compass can help you navigate. The needle in a compass is a magnet. It always points⁽⁵⁾ to the north.

معدن 1.

عرب .2

تجذب الأشياء 3.

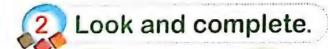
غير مرئى 4.

5. min

Activities



- 1 magnet
- 2 attract
- 3 compass
- 4 needle





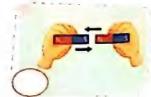
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co_p_ss





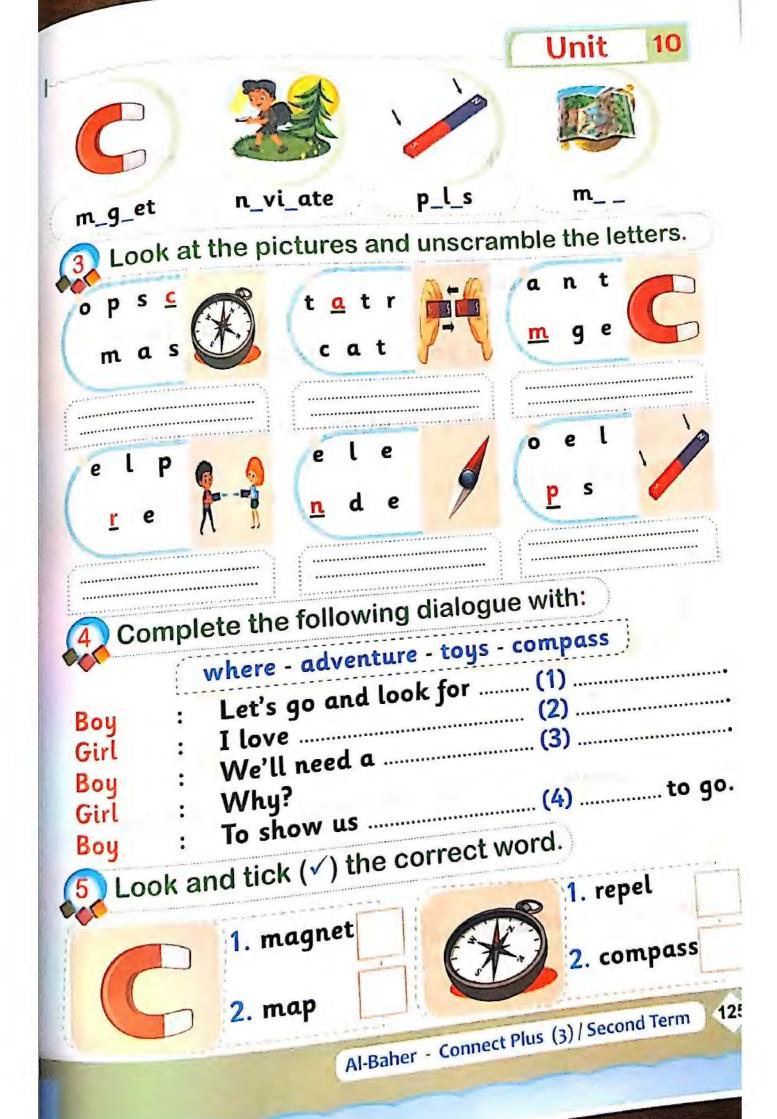




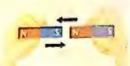
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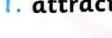
a_tra_t



Lesson



1. attract

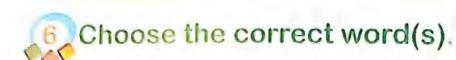


2. repel



1. poles

2. needle



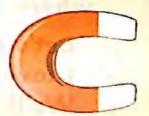
- A (compass magnet pole) is a piece of metal that can attract metals.
- A (pole magnet compass) can help you navigate.
- A magnetic (field pole map) is an area around a magnet.
- The needle of a compass always points to the (south - north - east).
- We can't see this, it is (invisible seen map).



ook at the pictures and complete with:

attracts - needle - compass





A points to the north. A magnet metal objects.



unctuate the following.

yes we ll need a compass

Vo

Vocabulary

to and system

Aluston, point and co.



north

الشمال

ag FY audio

Mr. Adel Magdi English Teacher



one gon out they derive alds



east

الشرق



south

الجنوب

How to find directions

Look, read and trace.



A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole.

A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you read a map to show you where to go.



A compass: helps us to find our way in the desert.

Ask and answer:

Why is it useful to use a compass?



You can use a compass if you don't know where the path is.

Look and complete.



n_r_h



so t



 $N_{\text{rth }}P_{\text{le}}$



Sou_h po_e

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 A (magnet compass telephone) can show you which direction is north.
- 2 A compass has a magnetic (needle knife pen).
- 3 The needle will point to the (east south north).
- 4 A map always has a/an (arrow line book) that shows the direction of north.
- 5 You can use the arrow when you read a (book map story) to show you where to go.
- 6 A compass helps us to find our (street corner way) in the desert.
- 7 It's (useful useless bad) to use a compass.

Read and match.

- 1) You can use a map if you
- 2) A compass can show you
- 3) The magnetic needle
- 4) Why is it useful

1-() 2-(

- a) points to the north.
- b) to use a compass?
- c) which direction is north.
- d) don't know the way.

3- (

4- (

Lesson 2



A compass can show you which direction is north, has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you read a map to show you where to go.

1	A compass has a magnetic needle.	()

- 2 The magnetic needle points to the south. ()
- 3 A compass helps us to find our way. ()
- 4 It isn't useful to use a compass. ()
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
 - 1 north The compass the points to .
 - 2 use useful It's to a compass .
 - 3 an arrow always A map has -.
 - 4 helps A compass find our way us .
- Copy the following sentence.

A compass shows us the directions.



angua

Conditionals

The First Conditions



Form If + present simple, subj. (هامل + (will /won't) + inf.

e.g. If you go that way, you will get lost.

Subj. فاعل + (will + inf.) + if + present simple

e.g. You'll get lost if you go that way.



We use the first conditional for things that will possibly happen in the future.

e.g. If we miss our bus, we'll walk to school.

Rewrite Corner

I'll get up early. I'll catch the bus.

(If)

➡If I get up early, I'll catch the bus.

(don't)

2 If you have breakfast, you won't be hungry.

If you don't have breakfast, you will be hungry.

(won't)

3 If you don't wear a jacket, you will be cold.

(If)

⇒If you wear a jacket, you won't be cold.

Hurry up or you'll be late for school.

→If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for school.

→If you hurry up, you won't be late for school.

Practice

4

- Choose the correct word(s).
- 1 If you (takes take taking) an umbrella, you won't get wet.
- 2 If you go out in the rain, you ('ll get gets getting) wet.
- 3 If I see my cousin, I'll (says saying say) hello.
- 4 If he (don't isn't doesn't) go that way, he'll get lost.
- 5 If you watch this video, you ('m 'll 're) learn about magnets.
- 6 If it is sunny tommorow, we'll (go goes going) swimming.
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- 1 You eat unhealthy food. You'll be fat. [If)
- 2 Take your umbrella or you'll get wet. (If)
- 3 If I study hard, dad will be happy. (don't)
- 4 If she doesn't win, she'll be sad. (won't)
- 5 You will miss the train if you don't run. (If)

Complete the following dialogue with:

late - hurry up - running - miss

Good morning, Huda. Sara

Good morning, Sara. Huda

: Why are you(1) Sara

Because I'm (2) for school. Huda

Did you(3) the school bus? Sara

: No, but if I don't (4) , I'll miss it. Huda

Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 If you stay up late, you (be will be were) tired.
- 2 If she (eat eating eats) fruit, she'll be healthy.
- 3 You'll have bad teeth (so if but) you eat a lot of sweets.
- 4 If he doesn't eat breakfast, he will (is was be) hungry.
- 5 If we ('ll miss miss missing) the bus, we'll walk
- 6 If they clean their bedroom, their mother (was is will be) happy.
- 7 I (won't wasn't aren't) be cold if I wear a jacket.
- 8 If I (has have having) a lot of money, I'll buy a

Lesson 3	in brackets
Lesson 3 Rewrite the following using the word(s) We'll go to the park.	(if)
1 I'll meet my coustit.	******************
2 If she swims well, she'll win the competit	ion.(if)
3 If he wears a jacket, he won't be cold.	(doesn't
4 Be polite or the teacher will be angry.	(If)
5 Take your umbrella or you'll get wet.	(If)
6 If they help grandma, they'll get a present	t. (he)
Read and match.	pagon()
1) If we hurry up, a) you'll pas	s the test.
2) She'll be sad b) if I see m	y uncle.
3) If you study hard, c) we'll cate	h the bus.
4) I'll say hello d) if she doe	sn't win.
1-() 2-() 3-(4- (
Copy the following sentence.	1 1
If you exercise, you'll be fit.	1

Lessons (40-5)

Types of medicin



Vocabulary

 \triangle Listen, point and say.



balance

يحافظ على التوازن



hit

يضرب



types of motion

أنواع الحركة



land

يهبط



bounce

ينط / يتنطط



roll

يدحرج/ يتدحرج



drop

يُسقط/ يوقع

Lessons 4&5

🕒 Listen, point and say,





friction قوة الاحتكاك





pull فوة السحب / الشد



A Listen, read and trace.

Forces



A force is something that can make things move. Magnetism is a type of force, but there are others:

Push: this moves an object away or forwards - you can push a cart⁽¹⁾ when you go to the store.

Pull: this brings⁽²⁾something towards you – you can pull on a door handle⁽³⁾ to open a door.



Friction: when one object touches another object as it moves, there is a force between them. This is called friction. It can slow down⁽⁴⁾ the object that is moving.

Pushing, pulling and friction are contact forces⁽⁵⁾.

The two objects have to touch each other for the movement⁽⁶⁾ to happen. The contact can stop, start, or change⁽⁷⁾ the speed⁽⁸⁾ or direction of the movement.



- عربة تسوق 1.
- قوى التماس .5.
- يحضر 2.

- مقبض .3
- ببطئ .4

يغير 6.

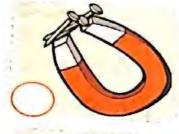
رغير .7

8. acm



Look and number.

- balance
- land
- 3 magnetism
- 4 friction















b_un_e



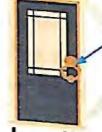
p_ll



p_sh



c_rt



h_ndle



c_nt_ct f_rces





Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.













Fill in the spaces with:

push - pull - slower

1 A force moves an object forwards.

3 Aforce brings something towards you.

Choose the correct word(s).

(Magnetism - Handle - Cart) is a type of force.

2 You can push a (handle - cart - friction) when you go to a store.

You can pull a door (magnetism - handle - contact) to open a door.

4 (Magnetism - Friction - Contact) can slow down the object that is moving.

5 Pushing, pulling and friction are (friction - magnetism - contact) forces.

6 A (cart - force - friction) is something that can make things move.

6

Read and match.

1) Friction makes objects a) an object forwards.

2) Magnetism is a b) something towards you.

3) A push force moves c) move slower.

4) A pull force brings d) type of force.

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-()



Language Use

The First Condtional

(Yes / No) questions

(Questions)

If + present simple, will + subject + inf. ...?

e.g. If I pull the door handle, will I open it?

≅- Yes, you will.

8- No, you won't.

Wh-questions

Q.W. + will + subj + inf. + if + present simple?

e.g. Where will the ball go if I throw it?

If + present simple, Q.W. + will + subject + inf. ...?

e.g. If I drop the pencil, what will it do?

Practice



Choose the correct word(s).

- Where (will do is) the ball go if I throw it?
- 2 If I (pulls pulled pull) the string, will the bell make
- If I move the chair, will the ball (drops drop dropped)?
- 4 If I (run runs ran) fast, will I win the competition? 5 What will (happens - happen - happened) if it rains?

- Do as the example.
- If we use a compass, (we | get | will | lost | ?)
 - If we use a compass, will we get lost?
- 2 If we put a magnet here, (the / metal ball / move / will / ?)
- 3 Will the water be cold (we / if / it / put / the fridge / in / ?)
- What will we see if we (liquids / mix / these / ?)

- Choose the correct word(s).
- 1 What (are will were) you do if you have a lot of money?
- 2 Where will you (go goes going) if you have a holiday?
- 3 If it (rains rain raining), will we go out?
- 4 If you win the race, will you (are is be) happy?
- Will you get lost if you (doesn't aren't don't) have a compass?
- 6 What (you will will you are you) see if you mix these liquids?
- Will he (is be was) angry if I break his glasses?
- Where will the ball (go going goes) if I throw it?

Lesson



Read and match.

- If I wear a coat,
- 2) If they run fast,
- 3) What will happen if
- 4) Where will she go if
- 1- (
- 2- (
- d) will they catch the bus?
 - 3- (

c) will I be cold?

a) you break the glass?

b) she has a holiday?

4- (

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- If you have money, will me lend you some -?
- 2 will go Where they if it is sunny?
- 3 If you push the white ball, it move will -?
- help me you If I homework, have will -?



Copy the following sentence.

If you're tired, will you sleep?



LEWIN SOUNGS WAR BUSINESSES



🕒 Listen, repeat. Then read.

"g" as "j"















- Danger! There's a giraffe in the

Lesson 7

Listen and sing. Then trace.





We have so much energy, energy.

Let's go to the village for an adventure!

In the village, we can see, we can see

A cat. Look, it's climbing a tree!

We have so much energy, energy.

Let's go to the village for an adventure!

In the village, we can see, we can see

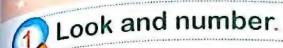
A cat in a tree! Danger! Danger!

Can you see?

A giraffe saved the cat in the tree!
The cat is hurt. It needs a bandage.
The cat is tired. It has no more energy!

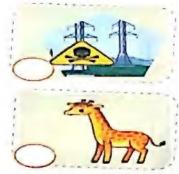






- village
- giraffe
- bandage
- danger





Look and complete.











ener_

villa





.ook and tick (✓) the correct word.



- 1. change



- 1.bandage
- 2. village



- 1.bandage
- 2.danger



- 1. energy



Read and match.

- We have so
- Let's go to the
- A giraffe saved
- 4) The cat needs

1- (2- (

- a) village for an adventure!
- b) a bandage.
- c) much energy.
- d) the cat in the tree!
- 3- (



Science: Friction

A Look and read.

Friction experiment(1)

Friction is a contact force between two surfaces. We use it every day, from when we put our foot on the ground (2) to run, to when we use an eraser to rub out (3) pencil marks. We can do an experiment to see how friction works.

Roll a toy car down a ramp (4). Measure how far it travels.

What will happen if we change the ramp? We can put glue and sand on it. If we roll the car down the ramp again, will the distance (5) change?

& Listen and read.

Are magnets useful in hospitals?

Uses of magnets

Magnets are useful at home and at school. We can stick(1) photos to magnetic surfaces, or use magnets to keep doors closed. But they are important in lots of other ways too.

Medicine

In hospitals, an MRI scan⁽²⁾ (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a magnetic field to make pictures of organs inside our bodies. An X-ray can take pictures of bones, but an MRI scan can give doctors more information. The scans are very useful and save many lives.



Farming

We know that cows eat grass, but sometimes they can eat bits of metal that are on the ground in fields, such as nails (3) or bits of wire (4). Framers give cows a magnet to swallow. The magnet stays inside the cow's stomach and attracts all the metal. This stops the metal from damaging (5) the cow's digestive system.



Big magnets can sort out materials for recycling, or even move old cars.





Magnets are used to store information in computers. The magnetic areas used for this are narrower than human hair!

Transportation

Some of the most modern train systems use magnets. The train is lifted off the ground, so it has less friction. The magnet keeps it in the right place. The train can travel very quickly!



يلصق 1.

التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي 2.

مسامير 3.

الإضرار .5

- Read and match.
-) Magnets can sort out
- D) Computers use magnets
- Farmers give cows
- Modern train systems
- 1- () 2- (

- a) magnets to swallow.
- b) use magnets.
- c) materials for recycling.
- d) to store information.
- 3-() 4-()
- 2 Choose the correct word(s).
- Magnets attract (wood plastic metal).
- Magnets (read store keep) trains in the right place.
- 3 Smooth ramps make (more much less) friction.
- We can stick photos to (wooden magnetic plastic) surfaces.
- 5 The MRI scans are very (bad sad useful).
- 6 Using an MRI scan in hospital can save (lives knives leaves).
- 7 We use a/an (ruler eraser magnet) to rub out pencil marks.
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- 1 systems Train magnets use .
- 2 show friction Experiments how works .
- magnets information Computers to store use -

Fill in the spaces with:

			A 46 m					-
rian fri	ction	- lives	_	CINICAL	OW		maye	•
Cormation "	CCCOIL	CCACO		3 AA CLE	TO AA	_	HEAL	
information - fri					-			

- 1 Using an MRI scan in hospital can save
- 2 Cows can magnets to protect their digestive system.
- 3 Big magnets can _____ metal and old cars in factories.
- 4 Computers use magnets to store
- 5 Trains that use magnets have less

(5) Read the passage and answer the questions.

We know that cows eat grass, but sometimes they can eat bits of metal that are on the ground in fields, such as nails or bits of wire. Farmers give cows a magnet to swallow. The magnet stays inside the cow's stomach and attracts all the metal. This stops the metal from damaging the cows digestive system.

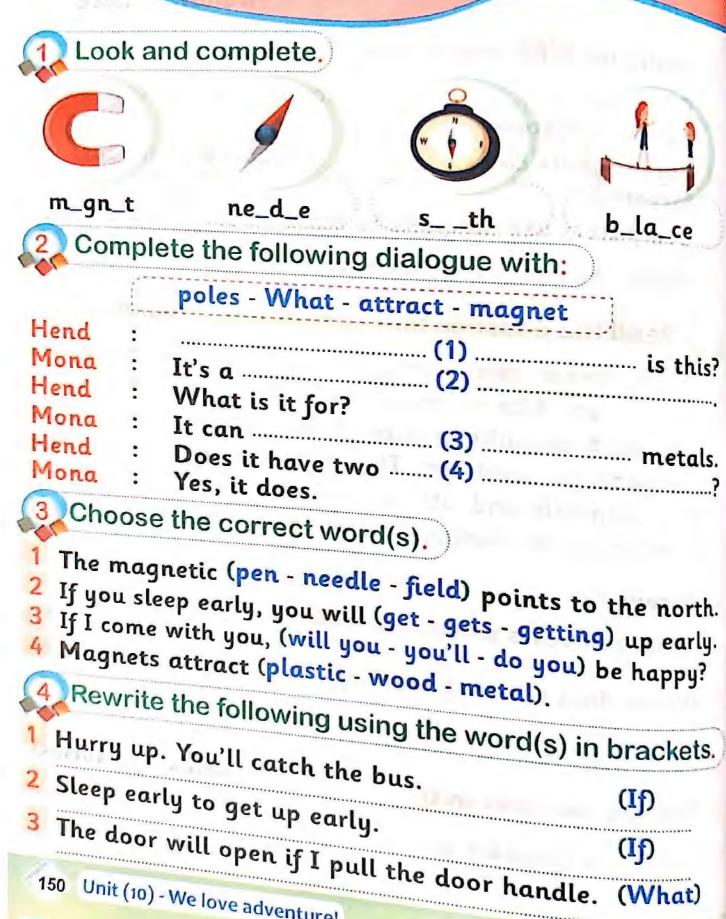
A) Answer the following questions.

- 1. What can cows sometimes eat?
- 2- Where does the magnet stay?

B) Choose the correct word(s).

- 3. We can see cows in (supermarkets fields factories).
- 4 Nails are (liquid gas metal).

tivities on Unit



150 Unit (10) - We love adventure!

Read and tick (✓) or (×).

We have so much energy. We will go to the village for an adventure! In the village, we can see trees, grass and farm animals. It's very interesting. We will enjoy the fine weather. We will be very happy.

1 We will go to the zoo.	(- 1
2 We can't see trees.		
3 We will be very sad.		.)
4 We have so much energy.	(,
we have so much energy.	()

- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- 1 a type force Magnetism is of .
- 2 go look for Let's toys and .
- Look and write a sentence under each picture.



map - arrow



push - cart



Punctuate the following.



No I don t have a car



Scope and Sequence:

المفردات اللغوية	Technology and communication: cell photelegraph, telephone, television, typewi Parts of a computer: CPU, hard drive, mouse, printer, storage	keyboard, n		
Language	 Billions of emails are sent every day. Is the World Wide Web used by lots The first email was sent in 1971. 	of people?		
Reading القراءة	 The first email was sent in 1971. A text about old and modern transportation; a text and table about the pros and cons of different types of transportation. 			
الصونيّات Phonics	I be a second	1.4	aca (inde	
Life skills الحياتية	- Collaboration - Part	icipation	- Creativity	
Values القيم	- Independence - Curiosity - App	reclation of	science	
Issues and challenges التضايا والتعديات	Technological awareness			
Integrated cross-curriculum	- Science: Friction experiment			
	- Use of magnets in modern life			

- Other number sport non-



 \triangle Listen, point and say.



typewriter

الآلة الكاتبة



telegraph

التلغراف



cell phone

الهاتف الخلوي (محمول)



radio

الراديو



email البريد الإلكتروني



telephone

الهاتف





television التلفاز







letter

الخطاب



World Wide Web

الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية

Lesson 1

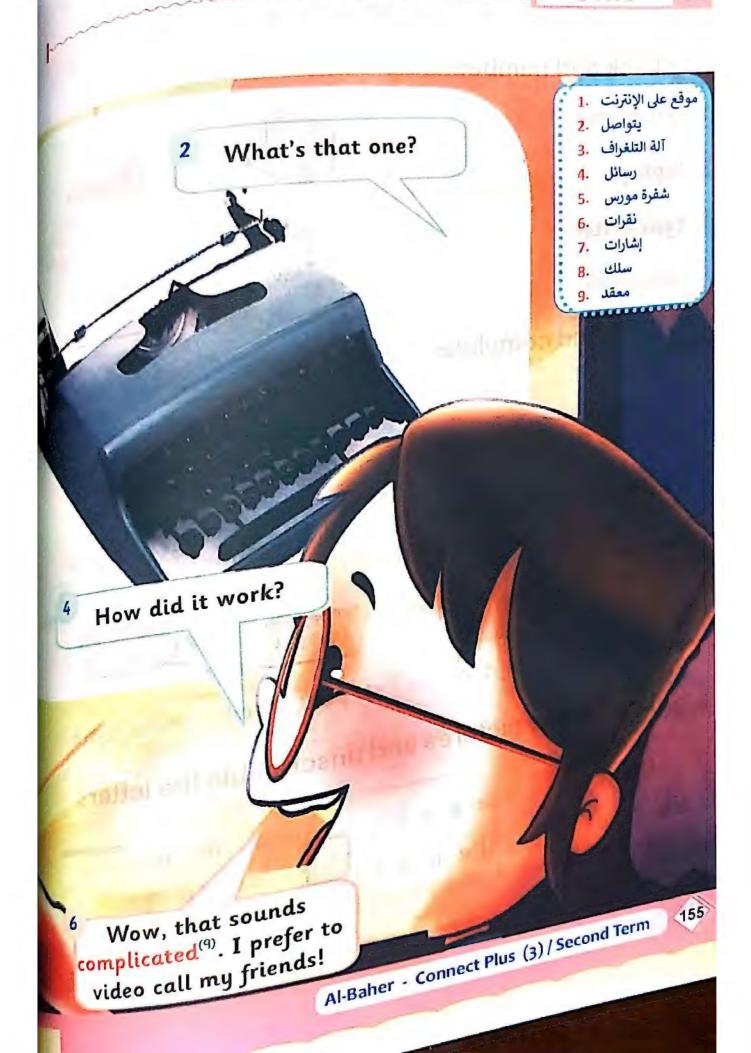
△ Look, listen and read.



Look at this website⁽¹⁾,
Hana. It's about
how people used to
communicate⁽²⁾. It looks
more difficult than
communicating today!

That's a telegraph machine (3). It was the first way of sending messages (4) around the world quickly.

It used Morse Code⁽⁵⁾. That's a code of short and long clicks ⁽⁶⁾. The telegraph machine can send signals⁽⁷⁾ along a wire⁽⁸⁾.





Look and number.

- 1 cell phone
- 2 laptop
- 3 typewriter
- 4 telegraph











Look and complete.



r_d_o



t_le_raph



la_to



c_ll p_one



e_ai_



l_t_er



t_pew_iter



tele_h_ne



Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters

<u>c</u> lel nophe



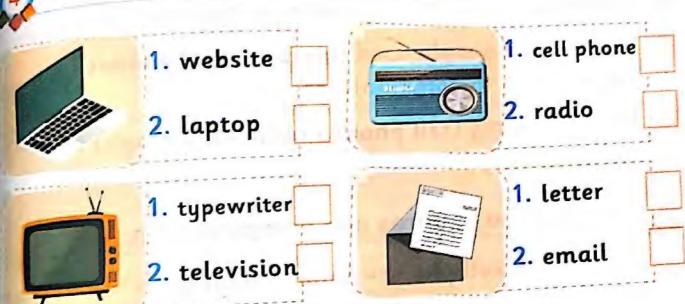
esvi<u>t</u> lenoi



m a e i l



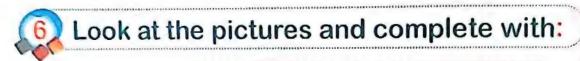
Look and tick (✓) the correct word.



- Choose the correct word(s).
- The telegraph was the first way to send (letters emails - messages) around the world.
- I prefer to video (message call phone) my friends.
- A/An (email letter radio) can reach a person as soon as you send it.
- A/An (email letter phone) can take a day or more to reach a person.
- You can send the same message to lots of people by (email - letter - typewriter).

Lesson 1

- 6 You need a stamp to send a/an (email letter radio).
- 7 The (telephone telegraph cell phone) can send signals along a wire.
- 8 I watch cartoons on (radio television telegraph).
- 9 We type letter on a (cell phone laptop typewriter).
- 10 I listen to music on the (radio television letter).
- In the past, people used (laptops cell phones telephones) to communicate.
- 12 Now, I use my (cell phone radio telegraph) to video call my friends.



cell phone - radio - telegraph





- 1. We listen to the
- 2. I have a new



Copy the following sentence.

That sounds complicated.

anguage use

The Present Passive

We form active statements like this:

تتكون الجملة الخبرية المبنية للمعلوم (Active) من:

use computers in many offices.

To change into passive form: (present passive) لتحويل الجملة إلى مبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم:

e.g. Computers are used in many offices.

e.g. A computer is made of metal, plastic and glass. WOODE OF STREET SALES

Negative

e.g. A computer isn't

made of wood.

aren't written with a pen and paper. e.g. Emails California graffina acc

Yes/No questions

- Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lessons 2&3

△ Listen, read and trace.

Computers are used in many offices, stores, and businesses.

Billions of emails are sent every day.

A computer is made of metal, plastic and glass. It isn't made of wood!

Is the World Wide Web (www) used by lots of people?

Yes, it is!



Rewrite Corner

We use computers in schools.

(Computers)

Computers are used in schools.

2 The telegraph machine is used today.

The telegraph machine isn't used today.

(not)

3 Yes, a laptop is used for sending emails.

Is a laptop used for sending emails?

(Is ...?)

I upload photos onto a website.

(are uploaded)

Photos are uploaded onto a website.

Practice

Choose the correct word(s).

- Emails (am is are) sent from computers and smartphones.
- The photos are (upload uploaded uploads) onto a website.
- Videos on the internet (is are has) seen by many people.
- 4 Computers are (using use used) for work, communication, games, and shopping.
- 5 Tablets and smartphones (is are am) used in some school lessons.
- 6 (Does Has Is) it used for sending emails? Yes, it is.
- 7 (Are Do Has) typewriters used today?
- 8 Is this cell phone (make making made) of glass?
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- 1 People see videos on the internet. (seen)
- 2 We use smartphones to send messages. (are sent)
- 3 Yes, it is made of wood. (No)
- 4 I send emails from the computer. (Emails...)
- 5 A computer is made of metal. (Computers)
- 6 No, a radio isn't used for sending emails. (Is...?)

Lessons 2&3

The Past Passive

Form

Object لفعل + (was / were) + P.P. مفعول Object مفعول

e.g. Samuel Morse invented Morse Code.

Passive

e.g. Morse Code was invented by Samuel Morse. e.g. More messages were sent all over the world.

Passive

Rewrite Corner

People sent many messages all over the world. (were sent)

⇒Many messages were sent all over the world.

(Many emails)

2 An email was written yesterday.

Many emails were written yesterday.

3 People wrote messages on paper.

(written)

Messages were written on paper.

Practice

Choose the correct word(s).

Morse Code was (develop - developed - developing) to make messages simple.

2 The telegraph machine (is - was - were) invented in the 1830s.

3 In 1876, the telephone was (invented - invent invents).

4 The first email (were - is - was) sent in 1971.

5 In telegrams, information (was - were - are) written and read quickly.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

Graham Bell invented the telephone. (The telephone)

2 A telegraph message was called telegram. (messages)

Hana sent an email to Rana.

(An email...)

I used a camera to take photos.

(was used)

A Read and trace.

The telegraph machine made it easy to communicate with people far away. Before the telegraph machine, many letters were sent. These could take a long time to arrive. Messages sent by a telegraph machine were called telegrams. In telegrams, important information was written and read quickly.

They were written in Morse Code. This code was invented by Samuel Morse. The code was understood by the person who worked in the telegraph office. They wrote the messages on paper. Then the paper messages were delivered to the

correct person.

Eventually, telegrams were replaced by other forms of communication. In 1876, the telephone was invented.

People could speak directly to people far away.

The first email was sent in 1971. Communication around the world is now quicker than people in the past ever imagined!

Activities

Complete the following dialogue with:

invented - written - reading - sent

What are you doing? Ahmed

I'm (1) a book about the telegraph,

Ahmed: When was the telegraph machine (2)?

: In the 1830s. Ali

How were the messages (3)..... by the Ahmed

telegraph?

Messages were(4) in Morse Code. Ali

2) Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Computers (was is are) used in many offices.
- 2 A computer is (make made making) of metal, plastic and glass.
- 3 (Does Were Is) the World Wide Web (www) used by lots of people?
- 4 (Am Is Are) tablets used for sending emails?
- 5 The telegraph machine (is was were) used in the past.
- 6 Messages sent by a telegraph machine were (calls - call - called) telegrams.
- 7 The first email (is was were) sent in 1971.
- 8 Billions of emails (are sent sending send) every day.
- 9 Emails (is was aren't) written with a pen and paper.
- 10 The photos (was are were) uploaded onto a website yesterday.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) between

I sent an email to my friend.

(An email)

Yes, the photos are uploaded every day.

(No)

He wrote the message in Morse Code.

(written)

Yes, a computer is made of metal and glass.

(Is..?)

Ahmed delivered the messages to Heba.

(were)

The bedroom is cleaned every day.

(yesterday)

Three emails were sent to me yesterday.

(One)

He developed the machine.

(The machine)

No, the messages aren't sent.

(Are...?)

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- machine used The telegraph isn't today .
- used for A telephone isn't messages video sending - .
- it sending Is used for emails -?
- 4 invented in The telephone was 1876 .

Lessons 283



5 Read and match.

- 1) Computers are used
- a) to make messages simp
- 2) The telegraph machine was
- b) in many offices.

A computer isn't

- c) invented in the 1830s.
- 4) Morse Code was developed d) made of wood.

- 2- (1- (

- 3-() 4-(



Look and write a sentence under each picture.





computers - used - schools messages - sent - telegraph



Punctuate the following.



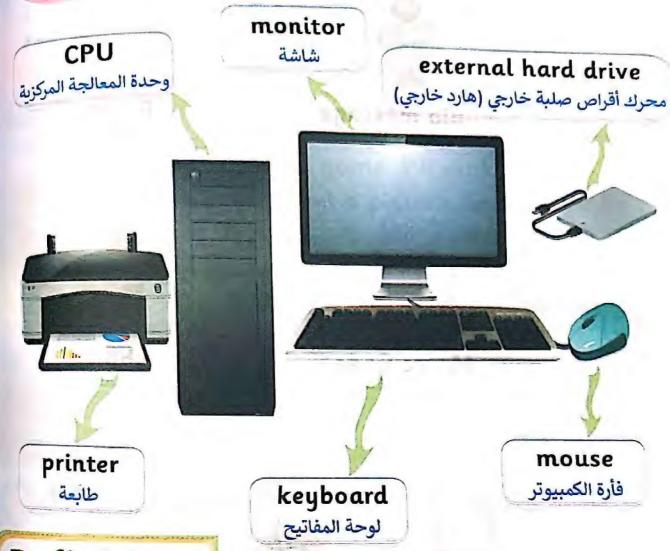
This is ahmed s laptop



Copy the following sentence.

Cell phones are used everywhere.

E LE BULL POPULER MANUEL M



Definitions

memory	this keeps information for a short so the CPU can use it	time الذاكرة	
	this keeps information for a long time, often in a hard drive	التخزين	
unit (CPU)	the "brain" of the computer-it makes the computer follow instructions وحدة المعالجة المركزية		

Lessons 485



△ Listen and repeat. Then read.

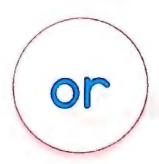




audio message رسالة صوتية







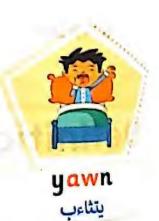












A Trace and say.

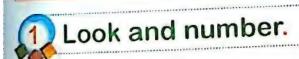
- Listen to the audio. There will be a short pause.
- I want you to draw a picture with paint and a straw.
- Fares, don't yawn in class!

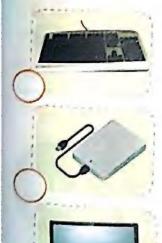




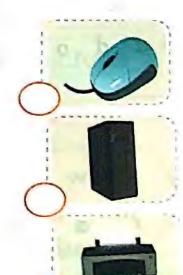
- Let's play a game. I'll make an audio message about a picture, and play it to you. When I pause the audio, you draw the picture!
- OK! Will it be a short audio? I'm not very good at drawing!

Activities





- CPU
- monitor
- printer
- keyboard
- 5 mouse
- 6 external hard drive







Look and complete.









dio message M _se Code







str_



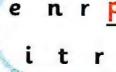


pr_nt_r



Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.









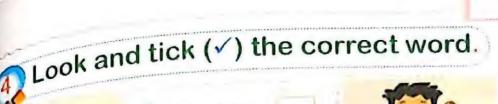










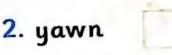




1. mouse

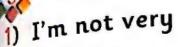


1. audio





Read and match.



- 2) Will it be
- 3) I'll make an
- 4) Can you

- a) a short audio?
- b) draw a picture?
- c) good at drawing.
- d) audio message.







sentences.

1 yawn - class - Don't - in - .

2- (

2 the - Listen - audio - to - .

3 will be - pause - There - a short - .



ook and write a sentence under each picture.



big - flat



listen - audio

Lesson (6)

Transportation



Listen, point and say.



horse and cart حصان وعربة



the first car أول سيارة Sevel Villa Sevel



electric car سیارة کهربائیة



steam train القطار البخاري



high-speed train قطار شدید السرعة

MRead and trace.



A cart is an old-fashioned type of transportation . You need an animal for this.



The first car was invented in 1886 and it had three wheels(2) and an engine(3).



Modern electric cars were invented in 1996.



Steam trains used fossil fuels(4) and caused pollution(5).



Modern high-speed trains can use magnets and go very fast.

- عجلات .2
- 3. Jyou
- وقود حفري 4.
- التلوث .5

Lesson

Look, read and trace.

Transportation



for long journeys





























on water

for lots of people















C



74

Unit (11) - Keep in touch

Activities

Look and complete.



b ke



c_r



tax



t_ain



su_way



b_s



b_at



fe_ry

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

lei <u>a</u> a rnp



b y w



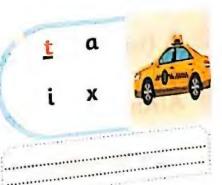
y er <u>f</u>r



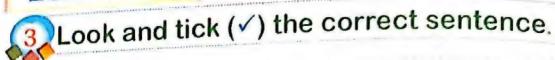
<u>b</u> a t o







Lesson 6





- 1. The steam train used fossil fuels.
- 2. The electric car was invented in 1996.



- 1. It is a modern type of transportation.
- 2. The first car was invented in 1886.



Look and number.

- 1 The first car had three wheels.
- 2 A boat can go on water.
- 3 I go to school by bike.
- 4 This is an airplane.









- Choose the correct word(s).
- 1 The (airplane ferry subway) can go on water.
- 2 A (taxi bus cart) needs an animal.
- 3 A/An (electric car steam train taxi) used fossil fuels.
- 4 I go to school (in on at) foot.
- 5 (Boats Ferries Cars) have wheels.

Fill in the spaces with:

car - subway - airplane - ferry

can carry lots of people.

- goes on water.
- The first had three wheels.
- An can fly.
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- 1 cars invented Electric were 1996 in .
- 2 first had The wheels car three .
- 3 trains fossil Steam used fuels .
- 4 high-speed can The very trains go fast .
- Punctuate the following.
- this is an airplane
- Copy the following sentence.

A boat can go on water.



Pros



- could be dangerous if there is a lot of
- might take a long time to walk to the other side of the city
- could be dangerous if there is a lot of traffic



- cheap

cheap

no pollution

- no pollution
- safer and quicker than walking or cycling
- can travel at time that
- (3) them, can see as they travel
- causes pollution
- there is already a lot of traffic in the cit
- it costs more to travel by car
- could take over ten hours
- might have to stay overnight somewhere, could be expensive
- car will be full with five people and bags
- hard to drive over 850 km
- safer and quicker than walking or cycling cheap
- lots of
- may not be as quick as going by car might have to wait for a bus
- causes pollution
- slower than plane, car or train needs tickets
- might not be very comfortable



cheap

bags

- can travel overnight and sleep on the train
- could take over 13 hours
- might not be very comfortable ~ needs tickets
- could be expensive



quick easy

causes the most pollution needs tickets



عيواب

يناسب

الريف

a Look and read

Adam wants to visit his friend Wael, who lives on the other side of the city. It's a busy city with lots of traffic in some places. He doesn't want his journey to cost a lot of money or cause too much pollution. His parents want him to travel safely.



\square Read and tick (\checkmark) or (\times).

- 1. Bikes don't cause pollution, but they can be dangerous in a busy city.
- 2. It is quicker to walk than to go by bike.
- 3. A bus is usually slower than a car.
- 4. A bike is faster than a bus.
- 5. A bus is cheaper than a car.

Activities

Look and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- It doesn't cause pollution.
- It needs tickets.
- ACCIONATE BOOS
 - 1. It is expensive.
 - 2 You have to wait for it.

Lesson

Choose the correct word(s).

- Traveling (by plane by car on foot) is cheap.
- 2 Traveling (on foot by bike by plane) causes the most pollution.
- 3 You can travel by (plane car train) at time that suits you.
- 4 You have to wait for the (bus bike car).
- 5 There is lots of room on the (car bike bus) for bags.
- 6 Traveling (on foot by plane by train) takes a long



Fill in the spaces with:

dangerous - tickets - pollution - traffic - train

- 1 We need _____to travel by plane.
- 2 There is already a lot of _____in the city.
- 3 Traveling by bike doesn't cause any _____
- 4 You can travel overnight and sleep on the _____
- 5 Traveling on foot can be if there's a lot of traffic.

Read and match.

- 1) Traveling on foot
- Traveling by plane
- 3) Traveling by car
- 4) Traveling by train
- 1- (2- (
- a) helps us sleep overnight.
- **b**) helps us travel at any time.
- c) causes no pollution.
- d) is fast and easy.
 - 3- (4- (

Complete the following dialogue with:

way - Why - plane - easy

omar : What's the best(1) ... for Hossam? Ahmed: I think he should travel by (2)

omar :(3)?

Ahmed: It's fast and(4)

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Sara and her family live in Aswan, and they want to travel to Cairo on holiday. Sara's dad wants to travel quickly. Sara's mom wants the journey to be comfortable. Sara took a lot of clothes with her. They have quite a lot of bags to take. There are five people traveling - Sara, her brother and sister, and their parents.

A) Answer the following questions.

- 1- Who wants to travel quickly?
- 2- Who wants to have a comfortable journey?

B) Choose the correct answer.

- 3- Sara and her family live in (Aswan Cairo Giza).
- 4 There are (four three five) people traveling.

Apara calcared to has only adolgne











t_lep_one

ty_ew_iter

m_u_e

p_in_er

Complete the following dialogue with:

Where - made - metal - like

Do you (1) computer? Ahmed

Yes, I do. Mazen

(2) are computers used? Ahmed

In many offices, stores and businesses. Mozen

What is it of? Ahmed

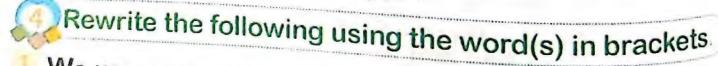
It's made of(4) Jazen

Choose the correct word(s).

- A (storage memory printer) keeps information for a long time.
- Many letters (is was were) sent.
- Televisions, telephones and cell phones are types of (transportation - communication - population).

The photos are (upload - uploaded - uploads) onto a

website.



We use computers at school. (Computers......

-	1	r	-	0	+	
			3	,	١.,	

Graham Bell invented the telephone. (The telephone..)

A message was sent yesterday.

Read and tick (V) or (X)

Adam wants to visit his friend Wael, who lives on the other side of the city. It's a busy city with lots of traffic in some places. He doesn't want his journey to cost a lot of money or cause too much pollution. His parents want him to travel safely.

Wael's city is a busy one.	')
Wael doesn't want his journey to cost a lot of money.)
His parents want him to travel safely.)
Adam wants to visit his friend Mazen.)
Adam Walles to vests its	2 9.4.5.	,

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

prefer - call - video - I - to - friends - my - .

travel - quickly - Who - to - wants -?





made - metal - glass



draw - a picture



Punctuate the following

let's play a game



Scope and Sequence:

المفردات اللغوية 'ocabulary

اللغة anguage القراءة eading الصوتيات honics المهارات الحياتية ife skills alues sues and challenger القضايا والتحديات

tegrated cross curriculum التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج ٢٥ ألزاد

Newspapers: advertisement, article, byline, caption, cartoons, headline, sports, weather

A newspaper story: editor, graphic designer, interview, issue, layout specialist, manager, public service message

Sherif was walking in the park. He wasn't looking where he was going. Why were you traveling on the bus yesterday?

A text about how newspapers are made; a text about sources of news -al endings music le endings article, vehicle el endings tunnel

- Problem-solving - Communication Collaboration

Work ethics Curlocity

Digital citizenship

Media. Making newspaper, sources of news

Letter and College



A Listen point then say.

Mr. Adel Magdi English Teacher

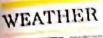




...

NEW Hospital Opens

headline عنوان رئيسي









NEWS

article

مقالة

weather

الطقس



Newspapers

الجرائد



advertisement

إعلان

sports

صفحة الرياضة



caption

تعليق



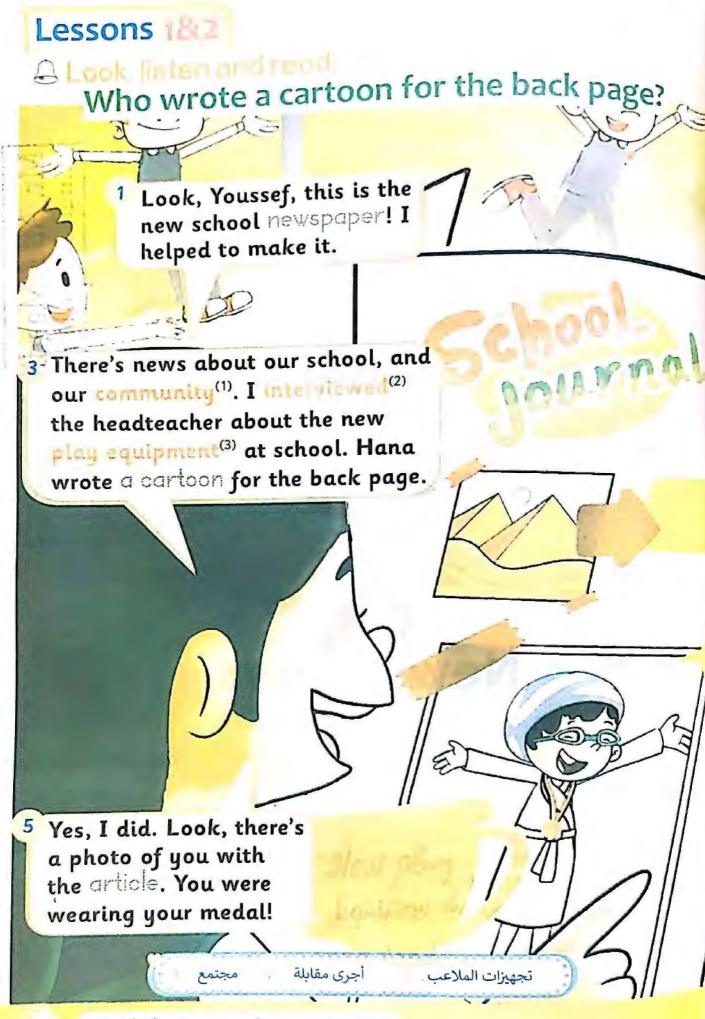
back page

الصفحة الخلفية



byline خط ثانوی

خط ثانوي يبين اسم كاتب المقال





Lessons 1&2

Definitions

headline	this short text is at the top of a story		
sports	this gives us information about competitions and games		
weather	this tells you if it will be sunny, cold or rainy		
article	this tells a story about something that happened this tells you about something you might want to buy		
advertisement			
byline	this tells you who wrote a story		
cartoon	this can make you laugh		
caption	this explains who is in a photo or what is happening		

Ask and answer.



What do you like reading?

I like reading cartoons.





M Look, read and trace.

Unit

10





NEW Hospital Opens

-- headline

byline

The new hospital
in the center of
the city opened
today. It has taken
two years to build,
and it has some of
the most modern

article

sports

HOSPITAL

OSPORT NEWS.

medical equipment

in the country.

The new city hospital

caption



cartoons

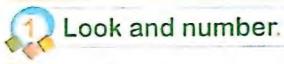
weather

WEATHER RE





Activities



- 🚺 newspaper
- 2 weather
- 3 advertisement
- 4 cartoon





Look and complete.



h_ad_ine



ad_er_isement



we_th_r



n_ws_aper



ca_t_on



s_o_ts



Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.









Read and match.

Headline a) tells you if it will be sunny, cold or rainy.

3- (

- Byline b) This short text is at the top of a story.
- Cartoons c) tells you who wrote the story.
-) Weather d) can make you laugh.
 - Look at the pictures and complete with:

cartoons - caption - Byline

NEWS

-



4- (

tells who wrote a story. I like reading....

Choose the correct word(s)

I (saw - interviewed - played) the headteacher about the new play.

A/An (caption - article - byline) tells a story about something happened.

A (sports - cartoon - byline) makes you laugh.

A (caption - radio - byline) tells you about a photo in a newspaper.

He is wearing a (book - medal - photo).

Look, read and trace.



The Past Continuous

Form

(I / He / She / It / A singular noun) + was + (verb + ing)

(We / You / They / A plural noun) were

eg Sherif was walking in the park.

They were running on the track.

We use the past continuous to talk about things that were in progress at a particular time in the past. Usage

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للحديث عن الأشياء التي كانت مستمرة في وقت محدد في الماضي.

eg. Sherif was sitting on the floor at 6 o'clock yesterday.

at (6) o'clock yesterday at (10) o'clock last (Friday)

Keywords

yesterday (morning / evening /)

e.g. Tarek and Ashraf were walking yesterday morning.

Negative

(I / He / She / It) + wasn't + (verb + ing).

(We / You / They) + weren't

e.g. I wasn't watching TV.

-They weren't listening to the guide.

Wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

(Yes / No) questions

Was / Were + subj. الفاعل + (verb + ing).....?

e.g. Was he walking in the park?

(2)- No, he wasn't.

O- Yes, he was.

Lessons 3&4

Wh- questions

Q.W. + (was / were) + subj. (فاعل) + (verb + ing)___?

e.g. Why were you traveling on the bus? - What was the boy doing?

Notice - sit → sitting - make → making

Look, read and trace.



Talia: Why were you traveling on the bus yesterday?

Aya: I was visiting my grandparents.

Talia: What did you see?

Aya: I saw children putting up posters outside a school.

Talia: Why were they doing that?

Aya: They were advertising 'Help the Environment' Day. Some children were talking about what we can do to protect the planet.

Talia: What did you do?

Aya: I got off the bus to listen. They were saying some very important things. One boy was showing a video he made about cleaning the beach.

Talia: Was he answering questions about it?

Aya: Yes, he was. It was very interesting.

Rewrite Corner

- He was walking in the park.
- They were walking in the park.
- (not) 2 Dad was making breakfast.
- → Dad wasn't making breakfast.
- 3 They were listening to the guide.
- ₩What were they doing? (yesterday morning) 4 I am visiting my grandparents now.
- ➡ I was visiting my grandparents yesterday morning. (Was)
- 5 Were the children traveling on the bus?
- ₩as the child traveling on the bus?
- (I)6 We were having lunch.
- (were) □ I was having lunch. 7 What was the boy doing?
- ₩hat were the boys doing?

Practice

Choose the correct word(s). Why were you (traveling - travel - traveled) on the

- 2 What (was were did) the children doing? They were (say - says - saying) some important things.
- Was he (answer answering answered) questions? 5 I (having - have - was having) breakfast at 10 o'clock
- 6 No, she (didn't wasn't hasn't) running fast. Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / Second Term

Lessons 3&4

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets. The boy was drinking juice. (What) They were cleaning up. (not) I was visiting grandma. (We) 4 The children were running. (Aya) 5 Was the girl sleeping? Activities Complete the following dialogue with: Talia

having - wasn't - cleaning - were

: Good afternoon, Rana. Rana

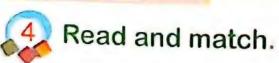
Good afternoon, Talia. Talia Rana

Talia Rana

Were you (3) your room in the evening?

- Sherif was (walk walks walking) in the park.
- 2 He (wasn't weren't aren't) looking where he was
- 3 Tarek and Ashraf (is were was) walking in the
- 4 Sherif was (sitting sits sit) on the floor.
- 5 Why (you were were you do you) traveling on the bus?
- 6 What (he was does he was he) doing?
- 7 (Was Were Is) the children talking?
- 8 (I He They) were saying important things.
- 9 (Was he Does he Has he) answering questions?
- 10 What were you doing at ten o'clock (tomorrow yesterday - now)?
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- (What ...?) 1 The children were playing.
- No, he wasn't eating lunch. (Was?)
- (No) 3 Yes, I was having breakfast.
- (Two boys) ⁴ One boy was showing a video.
- (Yes) Was she answering questions?
- (Where?) They were walking in the park.

Lessons 3&4



1) Was he jumping?

2) Were they talking?

3) Where was she going?

4) What were you doing?

a) No, they weren't.

b) Yes, he was.

c) I was having dinner.

d) She was going to school

1- () 2- () 3- () 4- (

Look and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1. Dad was making breakfast for the children.

2. Dad was watching TV.

1. She was running on the track.

2. She was sleeping.

Punctuate the following.

what was soha doing

Copy the following sentence.

She was going to school.

-le) (-el) (-al) emillings



△ Listen and repeat. Then read.





مقالة













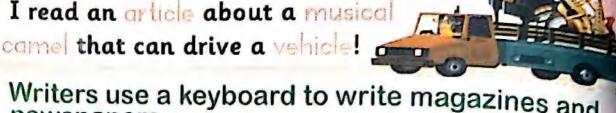


musical موسيقي

Lesson



I read an article about a musical



 Writers use a keyboard to write magazines and newspapers.



space bar مفاتيح المسافة



shift مفاتيح تبديل

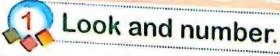


enter مفاتيح الإدخال



numbers مفاتيح الأرقام

Activities



- article
- musical
- hospital
- vehicle







ook at the pictures and unscramble the letters.







Unit (12) - Community connections

Look and complete.









cam__

artic__

hospit__

Dook and tick (√) the correct word.



1. enter

2. shift



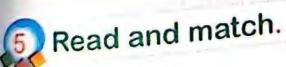
- 1. numbers
- 2. tunnel



- 1. musical
- 2. hospital

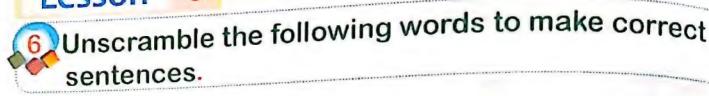


- 1. shift
- 2. vehicle



- 1) I read an article
- 2) You can drive
- 3) My father works
- 4) The camel is
- 1- (
- 2- (

- a) in a hospital.
- b) in the desert.
- c) about music.
- d) a vehicle.
- 3- (
- 4- (



- 1 vehicle The fast is .
- 2 reading love <u>I</u> articles .
- 3 long The is tunnel .



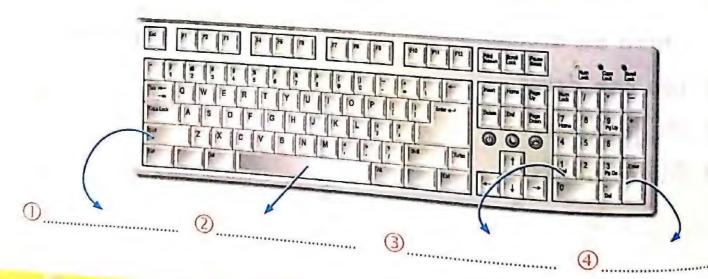
Copy the following sentence.

The hospital is big.



Writers use a keyboard to write magazines and newspapers. Look and write.

space bar - enter - shift - numbers



Waking newspapers

pefinitions

An editor	is the person who decides what the newspaper should look like	المحرر
A journalist	finds out important things that are and writes about them	happening الصحفي
A layout specialist	is the person who decides what sto into a newspaper	ories go أخصائي إخراج
The printing press	is where newspapers are printed	المطبعة
Distribution	is packing newspapers and sending	g them to التوزيع

AL-BAHER

Making newspapers



How are newspapers made?

Making a newspaper is very hard work.

Journalists, editors and layout specialists have to work very quickly as a team to get the whole newspaper ready in one day.

The five areas that have to work together are news, stories, advertising, production(1) and distribution.

News

exciting things that are happening every day. Some journalists work in the local area of a town or city. Others can travel all over the world. They try to learn as many facts as they can about an event, and interview⁽²⁾ people who know about it. Then they write the news story and send it to the editor.

بجري لقاءًا صحفيًا 2. الانتاج 1.

Stories

Lots of newspapers have articles and stories about general events. These can give people's opinions about the news and events that are happening in the world.

Advertising(1)

Lots of people read newspapers, so it is a good place for businesses (2) to advertise. Newspapers need to have advertisements in them, because they make money from selling space on the page. All the advertisements have to be ready on time to go in the

newspaper.

الإعلان 1. الإعلان 1.

Lesson 6

⊕ Read and trace.

Production

When the files are ready, they are sent to the printing press. The pages of the newspaper are made into an image on a thin metal plate⁽¹⁾. Then big rolls⁽²⁾ of paper go through machines over the metal plates.

The newspaper is printed! The printers work all night and make lots of copies of the newspaper. Some modern printers can make 70,000 copies an hour!

Distribution

The newspapers are packed⁽³⁾ overnight and they are sent to shops all over the country for people to buy in the morning.





pescriptive paragraphs

(الفِقرات الوصفية)

Spend some time thinking of the topic of your paragraph. فكر في موضوع الفقرة لبعض الوقت.





- Write down all details that come to your mind. سجل كل التفاصيل التي تتبادر إلى ذهنك.

- Arrange the details to follow a logical order.





Write a topic sentence, supporting details and a concluding sentence. اكتب الجملة الرئيسية وادعمها بالتفاصيل ثم جملة ختامية.

- Try to link each sentence to the one that comes before or after it حاول أن تكون الجملة مترابطة مع الجملة التي تسبقها والتي تليها.

Write a paragraph about the production of a newspaper describing:

- 1- What happens?
- 2- Why is it important?
- 3- What happens next?

The production of a newspaper is a great step. It starts when the files are ready. They are sent to the printing press. The pages of the newspaper are made into an image on a thin metal plate. Then big rolls of paper go through machines over the metal plates.

The newspaper is printed! The printers work all night and make lots of copies of the newspaper. Some modern printers can make 70,000

copies an hour!

Activities

1	Read and	l match.
1)	NA I.	The state of the s

- 1) Making a newspaper important things a)
- 2) Lots of newspapers have is a very hard work. **b**)
- 3) The newspapers are sent articles and stories. **c**)
- 4) Journalists find out to shops all over the **d**) country.
- 3- (

- Newspapers need to have (metal plates copies advertisements) because they make money from selling space on the page.
- 2 A/An (editor journalist specialist) decides what stories
- 3 When the files are ready, they are sent to the (shops -
- 4 A/An (layout specialist editor journalist) is the person who decides what the newspaper should look like.
- Unscramble the following words to make correct
- are Newspapers in store this sold -
- by chosen Articles editor the are .
- 3 are made How newspapers

Fill in the spaces with:

4	
1	newspapers - time - copies - stories - packed - made
1	Lots of newspapers have articles and
ř	about general events.
2	All the advertisements have to be ready on
3	Some modern printers can make 70,000 an hour.
4	The newspapers are and sent to the shops.
5	Lots of people read
6	How are newspapers?
	2 Punctuate the following.
	making a newspaper is a very hard work

© Copy the following sentence.

I like reading the newspapers.



Read and trace.

Journalists travel all over the world to report⁽¹⁾ the news, and we can get the news from lots of different places.

Newspapers(2):

I'm Bella. My parents buy a newspaper every day. They read the main⁽³⁾ news stories and lots of other articles.

There is news about sports, too. It's very interesting and there is a lot to read.



I'm Adam. In our family, we watch the news on television.

It is ive⁽⁵⁾ – it is happening at the same time as we watch it. The news can sometimes change very quickly, and on TV we can find things out straight away. Newsreaders⁽⁶⁾ present the news and we can watch videos from different places around the country and the world.

Radio news⁽⁷⁾:

I'm Gamila. My mom likes listening to the news on the radio when she is in her car or at home. The radio presenters (8) explain everything very clearly. Sometimes people can phone in and ask questions or say what they think in a radio program. It's interesting, but I like listening to music in the car!











Social media(9):



I'm Aser. My elder sister reads the news on her phone. It is updated⁽¹⁰⁾ very quickly, and you can find out what different people think about a news story. Sometimes people can share stories on social media that aren't true, so it's useful, to know where a story comes from.

- ينقل الأخبار
- رئيسي/أساسي 3.
- أخبار متلفزة 4.

- وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي 9. مقدمي البرامج الإذاعية 8. أخبار إذاعية 7. مقدم نشرة الأخبار 6.



Answer the questions.

- Where do we get our news from?
- Why is it good to be able to learn the news quickly?

Activities



Look and complete.





so ial me ia



new rea er

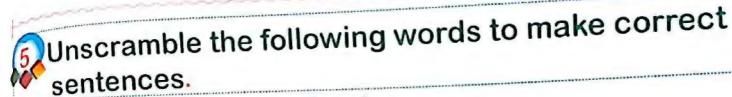
new_pa_er

T ne s

Activities			
Read and m	atch.		
1) newspapers	a) you can read this on a s it is updated very quick	martph ly	one and
2) TV	b) you can read news stori	es and	other
3) radio	c) you can listen to present people on news program		l other
4) social media	d) you can watch this live from all over the world	and see	videos
1- () Read and tic	2-() 3-()	4- ()
the main news stories	arents buy a newspaper every d and lots of other articles. There interesting and there is a lot to	is news	read about
	ouy a newspaper every day.	()
2 They don't read	the main news stories.	()
3 There is news ab	out sports in the newspaper.	()
4 It isn't interesti		()
Choose the co	orrect word(s).		
1 Journalists trav	el all over the world to (pl	ay - ma	ıke -
the news			
- 1	Newgranders) present	the nev	ws. wickly.
- c - : - l madia is (updated - repeated - watched	, very	
4 I like listening t	o the news (in - on - at) th	le raaic	lio).
5 You can listen to	presenters on (TV - compu	ter - in	the car!
1.	Lietaning - watching) to m	Tre	

6 I like (reading - listening - watching) to music in the car

212 Unit (12) - Community connections



- 1 read on the news I phone my .
- 2 do get we Where news our from ?
- 3 news watch We television on .



Look and write a sentence under each picture



dad - newspaper



listen - news



news - TV



read - phone



Punctuate the following.



i m adam

A Listen and read. Match the headlines to the news stories

Rain, Rain, Rain

A Win for Medicine

There were problems in Madrid and Barcelona today after heavy rain. There were floods (5) in parts of the cities and cars were damaged. Return®of the Champions(2)

4 Space (4) Discovery

Scientists⁽⁶⁾ at the university⁽⁷⁾ have spoken about their exciting work in space exploration⁽⁸⁾. "We think we have found a new planet, about the same size as Earth." said Dr Fahmy ...

The Women's Soccer Team came back yesterday from their competition in France. They won all three of their matches. I spoke to the team captain "We're so happy." she said......

Doctors and scientists celebrated (9) today after a new medicine was discovered to protect from disease (10). "This will really help our fight against⁽¹⁾," dangerous illnesses,⁽¹²⁾ said Dr Hassan. ...

عودة .1

الجامعة .7

الأبطال .2

استكشاف .8

انتصار .3

احتفلوا .9

- الفضاء ١
- فيضانات .5
- 6. clatel

- مرض القلب .10
- ضد .11
- الأمراض .12

Activities

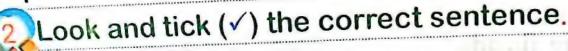
Look and number.

rain

- 2 medicine
- 3 champion









- 1. There were floods and the cars were damaged.
- 2. Scientists have found a new planet.



- The Women's Soccer Team came back yesterday from France.
- 2. Scientist discovered a new medicine.

- 1 There were (scientists champions floods) after the heavy rain.
- 2 Earth is our (university planet space).
- 3 The team (scientist captain doctor) is so happy.
- Doctors discovered a new medicine for heart (competition disease floods).
- 5 Scientists fight against dangerous(medicine champions illnesses).

I	₹C	tiv	/iti	es
4	U	ns	cra	am

Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 Madrid There problems were in .
- 2 team I to spoke the captain .
- 3 celebrated Scientists and today doctors -

Read and match.

- 1) There were floods.
- 2) Scientists at the university
- 3) The heart disease
- 4) The team
- 1- () 2- ()

- a) is a dangerous illness.
- b) won three matches.
- c) work in space exploration.
- d) and the cars were damaged.
- 3- () 4- ()

Fill in the spaces with:

medicine - team - space - floods

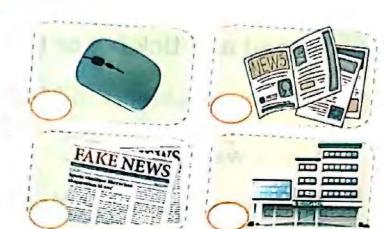
- 1 The rain caused
- 2 Scientists at the university work inexploration.
- 3 Thecaptain was happy. They won.
- 4 Doctors and scientists discovered ______to protect us from heart disease

Activities an out (12)

1

Look and number.

- 1 newspapers
- 2 article
- 3 hospital
- 4 mouse





Complete the following dialogue with:

saw - traveling - did - was

- Anas : Why were you (1)... on the bus yesterday?

 Seif : I.......(2)......visiting my grandparents.

 Anas : What (2)
- Anas : Did you enjoy your time?
- Seif : Yes, I did.

- 1 Was he (answer answering answered) questions about the flood?
- 2 (Weather Article Sports) tells you if it will be sunny, cold or rainy.
- 3 She (were did was) running on the track.
- 4 I read a/an (article tunnel hospital) about music.
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- 1 She was visiting her grandparents. (not)

Activities

2 I was answering questions.

(They)

3 We were making breakfast.

(What



Read and tick (✓) or (×).

There were problems in Madrid and Barcelona today after heavy rain. There were floods in parts of the cities and cars were damaged.

- 1 There were problems in Madrid and Cairo. ()
- 2 There was heavy rain. ()
- 3 There were floods in parts of the cities. ()
- 4 The cars weren't damaged. ()
- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
 - 1 they guide Were to the listening ?
 - 2 wearing medal were You your .





having - breakfast



vehicle - fast



Punctuate the following.



ahmed s car isn t new



Look and complete.







b_nd_ge



c_mpa_s





Complete the following dialogue with:

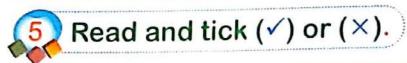
park - where - map - adventure

- Hany I love(1) Amr Let's go to the(2)
- Hany We'll need a (3)
- Hany To show us (4) to go.



- I can (draw swim eat) a camel.
- The first email (send is sent was sent) in 1971.
- My arm hurts. I wear a (jacket cast cap).
- If you push the pencil, the ruler (move will move is moving).
- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.
- He is having breakfast. (at 6 o'clock yesterday)
- You touch that. You get burnt.
- Mom cooked lunch.

Review (4)



A compass can show us which direction to go. It has a magnetic needle. It always points to the north. We also use a map to show us where to go. It has an arrow that shows the direction.

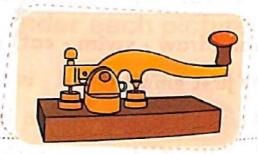
1	A compass shows us directions.	()
2	The compass has a plastic needle.	(ĺ
3	The needle always points to the north.	()
4	A map shows us where to go.	()

- Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.
- 1 this website <u>Look</u> at .
- 2 do What like you reading ?





like - cartoons



This - telegraph



Punctuate the following.



it s our dad s car

Activities (2) on Review (4)

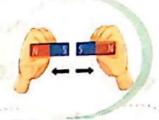


Look and complete.









 p_l_s

distri_uti_n

ce_l pho_e

re_e_



Complete the following dialogue with:

pick - metal - repel - poles

Anas : Can I ask you some questions?

Seif : Yes, you can.

Anas : What will happen if you put two north

..... together?

Seif: They will(2)

Anas : What will happen if an object (3) is

near a magnet?

Seif : The magnet will (4) it up.

3)C

- 1 You need to buy a stamp to send a/an (telegram letter email).
- 2 The hospital has (modern old ancient) equipment.
- 3 If you watch his video, you (learns learnt will learn) about magnets.
- 4 Billions of emails are (sent send sends) every day.
- 5 I was (do does doing) my homework yesterday morning.
- 6 (Pull Push Friction) brings something towards you.

Review (4) 7 Mom (were – was – did) cooking lunch in 8 My sister likes sending (audio – sound – messages. 9 (Magnetism – Reading – Writing) is a ty	reading) pe of force.
10 The (plane - steam train - car) is an ald transportation.	l-fashined of
Rewrite the following using the word(s	s) in brackets.
1 Take an umbrella or you will get wet.	(If)
2 He was reading the newspaper.	(They)
3 The lesson was written yesterday.	(were)
4 They were cleaning the house.	(She)
Read and tick (✓) or (×).	unst :
The telegraph machine made it easy to conwith people far away. Before the telegraph many letters were sent. They took a long to Massage sent by a telegraph machine is call	machine, ime to arrive.
 Letters took a short time to arrive. Before the telegraph, many letters were some some some some some some some som	sent. () inicate with ()



Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- very not good <u>I'm</u> drawing at .
- doing the were What children ?
- people of Lots newspaper read .
- in are used Computers offices .
- can show A compass directions you .



ook and write a sentence under each picture



need - map



like - reading - cartoon



Punctuate the following.



a compass needle points to the north